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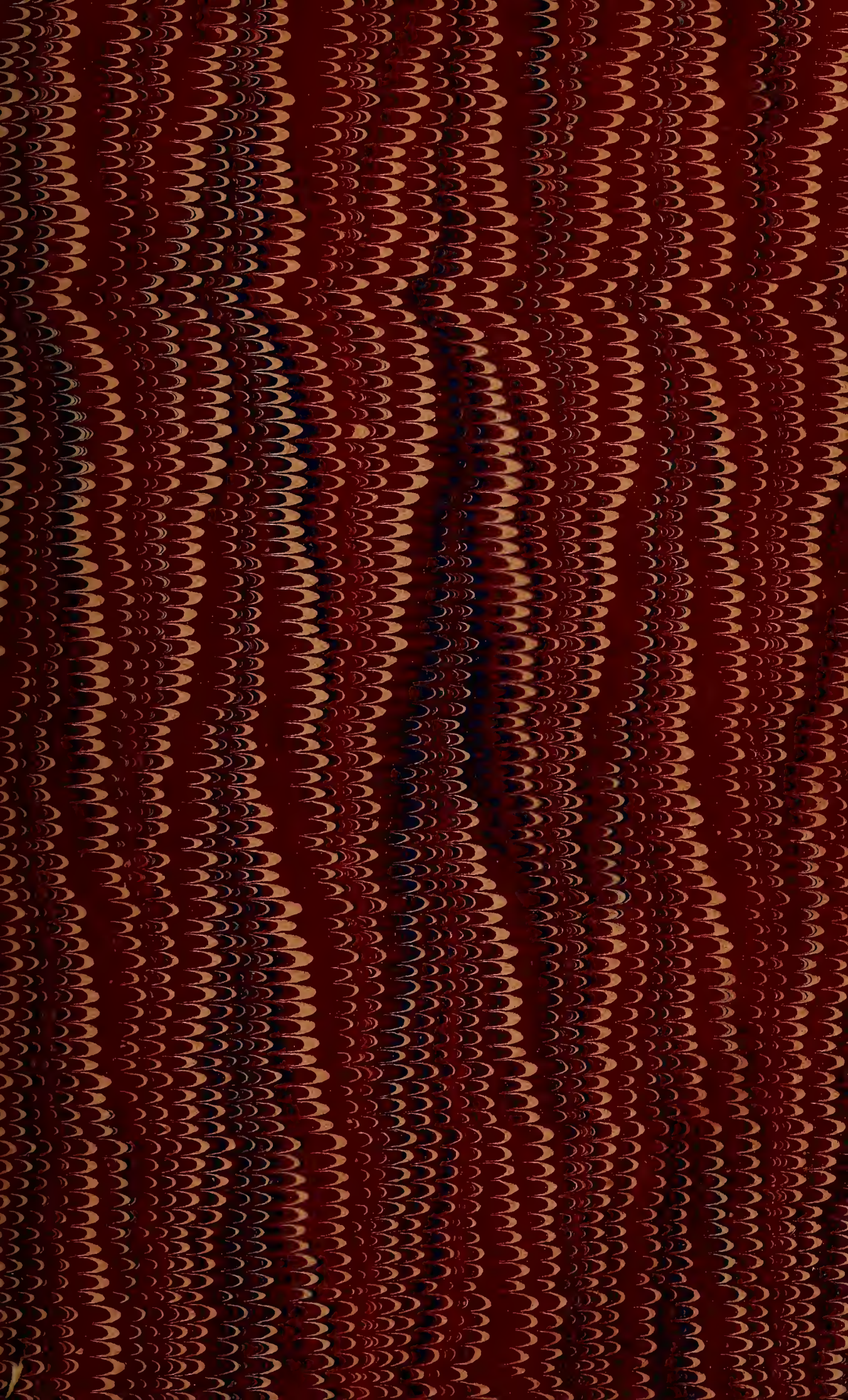
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



REPORT

OF THE

Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.,

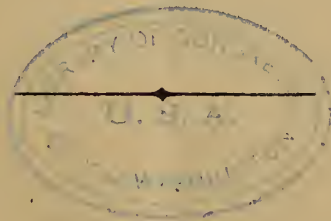
TO ALL

CONTRIBUTORS WHO GAVE THEIR VALUABLE AID

IN BEHALF OF THE

SUFFERERS FROM EPIDEMIC YELLOW FEVER

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1855.



PHILADELPHIA :

INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE, 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

1857.

MEMBERS OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION
OF NORFOLK, VA.

A. B. Cooke, President,	Chas. E. Miles,
Thos. J. Corprew, 1st Vice President,	Capt. Jas. L. Henderson,
R. M. Balls, 2d Vice President,	Jas. G. Pollard,
R. W. Bowden, Treasurer,	Edward Delany,
Jas. A. Saunders, Secretary,	Wm. F. Tyler,
Solomon Cherry, Corresponding Sec.,	Wm. D. Seymour,
W. D. Reynolds,	Simon Stone,
Dr. R. W. Rose,	Geo. H. Wales,
Dr. Wm. M. Wilson,	J. J. Bloodgood,
Jno. R. Langley,	L. L. Brickhouse,
George Drummond,	Wm. T. Nimmo,
Dulton Wheeler,	Jno. B. Whitehead,
	Alex. M. Cunningham.

REPORT

Of the Howard Association to all contributors who gave their valuable aid in behalf of the Sufferers from Epidemic Yellow Fever during the summer of 1855.

MORE than a year has now elapsed since the Howard Association of Norfolk was first organized for the purpose of rendering aid to the sufferers during the terrible calamity of Epidemic Yellow Fever in 1855. Now that all the trying emergency has passed, and an exhibit of its affairs becomes necessary, the Association desire to offer some few remarks in explanation of its early history and proceedings.

It can easily be understood that the establishment of any society during a season of severe public affliction, with disease and death rapidly invading every abode, must be attended with extreme difficulty. Such was peculiarly the case at the time this society had its origin.

About the 10th of August, 1855, five gentlemen, citizens of Norfolk, seeing the alarming amount of want and distress daily increasing in the city, proposed the formation of a "Howard Association."

Wm. B. Ferguson was elected President, J. J. Bloodgood and John B. Whitehead 1st and 2d Vice Presidents, R. W. Bowden, Treasurer, and James A. Saunders, Secretary. At the increase of the epidemic two of these gentlemen were required by the ill health of their families, and the surrounding panic, to leave the city. Major Bowden, the Treasurer, was suddenly taken ill, and hence became unable to attend at the office of the association.

All of these embarrassments occurred within a week of the time of the first meeting, thus reducing the active members to only two.* Soon Mr. Saunders being taken ill, Mr. Ferguson was left alone (so far as membership was concerned) with all the responsibilities of the society resting upon him. With all the instincts of a noble nature, but not without some error of judgment in endeavoring to perform too much by his own individual exertions, he failed for a time to secure the co-operation of many of his fellow-citizens, who were actively engaged in service upon the sick, and who desired to be united as joint and harmonious members of the existing association. An unfortunate oversight seems to be traceable in the above course of action, yet it is one for which an apology

* They were assisted by D. Wheeler and W. T. Nimmo.

may fairly be offered. Unprecedented confusion had been rapidly induced in all the relations of public and private life, which was alone sufficient to distract the strongest mind, while, added to this circumstance, the call of a meeting of any kind, with trouble fast increasing on every side, seemed likely to end in disappointment and loss of time.

At this juncture, several gentlemen of our city, as well as volunteers from other places, and amongst them, particularly, Judge W. Milo Olin and Mr. Taliaferro, of Augusta, Georgia, came to the assistance of Mr. Ferguson, and rendered invaluable services in dispensing of money and provisions, paying nurses and carrying on correspondence. It was soon found that the duties imposed on these were so arduous, that much was neglected that ought to have been done,—tardy and unsatisfactory answers to letters, sometimes even an entire neglect of this occurred; while confusion and derangement were hourly produced in the pecuniary affairs of the association.

Matters thus continued until the death of Mr. Ferguson, on the 22d of September, when Major Bowden, who was the only member now in health, called together such gentlemen as had volunteered their services and rendered assistance to their fellow sufferers from the beginning of the epidemic.

An invitation having been extended by Major Bowden, all present expressed their willingness to become members, which was now for the first time proffered to them. It was mentioned as an act of justice to their own conduct, that they had been engaged in services of charity throughout the epidemic, and had shrunk from no duty however fatiguing or humiliating for the public relief.

The first meeting held for the re-organizing of the association was on the 26th day of September, when Augustus B. Cooke was elected President, Thos. J. Corprew, 1st Vice President, R. M. Balls, 2d Vice President, R. W. Bowden, Treasurer, James A. Saunders, Secretary, and Solomon Cherry, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Cooke took the Chair and proposed at once the consideration of such measures as would place the society upon a new and sound basis.

For this purpose the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Howard Association of New Orleans was proposed, a copy of which was produced and read, and with slight alterations was agreed to. The meeting then adjourned, every member being fully apprised of his respective duty, agreed to meet daily at their office on Main Street. From this period the association is conscious of no neglect of duty; all business proceeded with regularity; a simple apology being all that seems necessary to the public for the delay in publishing this report.

The death of Mr. Ferguson occurred at a moment of unparalleled trouble, when but few citizens of Norfolk were left in the possession of health. Mr. Ferguson himself was early called upon to suffer affliction

in his immediate family, before the attack of fever which soon ended his own life. In consequence of these disturbances, and the universal confusion and panic, no search could be quietly made into the letters, orders, and important papers belonging to the association. When a period arrived when this could be done, an investigation was instituted, when, as might be expected, every species of writing was found in a state of derangement. To restore order to these documents required much more care and labor than would be supposed by those who are unacquainted with the voluminous correspondence of the association, all of which it became necessary to examine, to ascertain the correct amount of receipts, in money, provisions, clothing, &c., which was so generously sent from every portion of our country. These various matters required much time. And whilst they were in process of arrangement, poverty and suffering, which had accumulated in the city after the epidemic had subsided, called loudly for continued charitable services on the part of the association. As the succeeding winter set in early, and was unusually severe, a regular distribution of money, provisions and fuel was instituted to the poor, which was continued until the 1st of April, 1856, (the association having superseded the Humane Society during the entire winter,) preparation of a burial place in the "Elmwood Cemetery," for such of our own members or others engaged in our service who had died during the epidemic, supervision of the Orphan Asylum, preparations of medals to physicians and nurses who had come to our relief from abroad; all these must be added as concerns which consumed in their discharge a large portion of the past year. While making these statements, the association is fully aware that even now errors may exist in our account, which the most diligent enquiry cannot avoid. Being aware of this, and at the same time desirous of having everything correct, has delayed the report, which a clamorous, and we fear an uncharitable public has for some time demanded.

We are fully aware, that moneys have been received, for which no correct account can be given. But when we take into consideration the emergencies under which the association laboured at its commencement, the frequent distribution of moneys in the streets or wherever its first president might be called upon for aid, this small deficiency should not create prejudice in the mind of any rational man. Allow us to express the belief, that few, very few, similarly situated, would have done better. For a correction of faults, and also for a mention of omissions in the acknowledgment of moneys, provisions, or letters which may be found in this report, the association will feel obliged to any person so stating them, promising at the same time to make every reparation in its power.

It may not be uninteresting to offer a few remarks upon the subject of several works, whose origin, while it was directly connected with the

epidemic, called forth during a period of ten months the earnest and undivided labours of the association, at the same time exhausting largely its pecuniary resources.

The first of these deserving mention are the *hospitals*. Soon after the discovery of the fever in "Barry's Row," (a block of buildings not very distant from the wharf at the foot of Church street,) Mr. Hunter Woodis, then Mayor of the city, deemed it advisable to place a barricade, with a view of cutting off communication with the above named infected locality, it being the only seat of disease in the city for a length of time during the month of July. To remove the sick into an open country climate, seemed to offer the double advantage of speedier relief to these sufferers, whilst it also promised to lessen some of the danger which may be due to contagion, especially in that crowded portion of the city where the disease then existed. With this purpose in view, a site was selected just without the limits of the city, where a "pest house" was fitted up, and immediately patients from the infected district were conveyed to it. And here allow us to digress to mention a circumstance that occurred. The belief was very general, that if this infected block of buildings could be destroyed by fire, an end would be put to the fever. Accordingly, when it was ascertained that all of the patients had been removed, the buildings were discovered to be on fire—whether by design or accident it is not our province to enquire. Suffice it to say, that, in a short time, the whole block, numbering, we believe, fourteen tenements, lay a heap of smouldering ruins. But did this stop the ravages of disease? Alas! let the mournful sequel answer. But to return to our subject. Patients were removed to the "pest house" in a large wagon. This mode of transport was found objectionable for several reasons, but chiefly from unpleasant sensations created in the public mind, and to great fatigue and exposure to the sick themselves.

Moreover, the locality fixed upon, as the epidemic spread, was found totally inadequate and was consequently abandoned. The epidemic was now rapidly spreading, so that it became necessary to obtain some more suitable location, with sufficient accommodations for a large and permanent hospital. Such a position was sought for by Mayor Woodis, and A. B. Cooke, Esq., then acting as agent for the Board of Health. After some difficulty in finding one, they at last rented the buildings at the "Julappi Race Course," which, with some improvements, were made to answer the purpose.

This place is distant from the city about three miles by land, and two by water, and although quite in a country atmosphere, great fears and opposition were manifested by the surrounding neighbours at the supposed danger from an introduction of yellow fever. These difficulties being obviated, and plans matured, transportation of the sick to this new location was commenced by means of *lighters* by water, and the hospital

thus established was placed in charge of Dr. Wm. M. Wilson, a young and skilful physician, who received the sufferers, and ministered every attention possible under such trying circumstances. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Howard Association; and it affords us much pleasure to bear testimony in favor of his excellent management, and successful treatment of the patients committed to his charge. The nurses and attendants, as well as the surviving patients who were under his care, we know would cordially unite with us in bestowing praise on one who so justly merits it. This establishment was maintained until the close of the season; and after the decease of the lamented Woodis, on the 26th of August, its entire care devolved on the Howard Association. About 150 patients were here treated and supported during their convalescence, which in some instances was not complete until the month of November. Many of these poor people were residents of "Barry's Row," and lost their all in the conflagration that destroyed those buildings. These we provided with homes for the balance of the year, and furnished the necessary furniture and provisions for house-keeping.

When the epidemic had extended its progress over the entire city, and it was found that numbers were pining for medical and other assistance which could not be obtained, the necessity of opening an hospital in the city, that all such sufferers might be concentrated at one point, was deemed indispensable. To accomplish this purpose the agents of the Board of Health held a consultation with Mr. Ferguson, President of the Howard Association upon this matter, and their deliberations were aided by Drs. Fenner and Beard, two volunteer physicians from New Orleans. These gentlemen were appointed a committee to select some building and supervise its arrangements. Obstacles of great embarrassment now presented themselves. The idea of accumulating the sick and dying in the centre of the city was seriously opposed, as likely to add to a panic, that had already risen to an alarming extent; yet the only available spot seemed to be the "Old City Hotel" but recently vacated by Mr. Walters. No alternative being left, this building was secured, and steps at once taken for removing old furniture, clearing away and cleaning out the rooms which demanded the constant occupation of ten or twelve laborers for two days. The furnishing stores as well as all others being closed in Norfolk, much difficulty resulted in procuring beds, cots, tables, and various other articles which were requisite for the equipment of an hospital. In this emergency application was immediately made to Baltimore, when the relief committee with that promptitude which characterized them, dispatched by the return steamer nearly all such furniture and stores as were needed for general use. It was found subsequently, that many small articles were needed; but these, through the kindness of Messrs. Schisano & Kerr, were readily procured in Norfolk. A cooking range was next procured from W. D. Roberts, Jr.,—cooks then being hired and

nurses secured, physicians were appointed to their respective wards, and the admittance of sick persons commenced on the 29th of August. For the management of this Institution we beg leave to refer to the Report of Dr. Fenner in another part of this report.

Whilst these various concerns devolved chiefly upon the association, it became also their duty to meet the demand for daily supplies, not only to the inmates of the hospital, but likewise to numerous persons who were lying sick in every portion of the city. For the accommodation of all such, it was found necessary to maintain within the hospital an apothecary shop, and this matter next received the attention of the association. By its aid, not only to hospital patients but to the community at large, a very convenient place for dispensing medicines was afforded, and this at a time when only one other drug store in Norfolk was left open. Very many articles of diet, together with such fruit as oranges and lemons, which were in great demand by the sick, could here be obtained ; bread too after night was procurable here, when no other method remained for providing this necessary of life.

At one period the demand for coffins threatened to become a serious evil, and this fact being made known at the Navy Yard, a number of rough boxes (through the kindness of the late Commandant, Capt. McKeever) were made and generously sent for distribution. While attending to this matter as a part of the duty of the association, application was made to Baltimore and our sister city of Richmond for aid in this particular also, and we soon received from them such supplies as to afford decent burial to all, except five cases amongst the colored population. This small number it became necessary to commit to the earth in blankets, from an impossibility to procure the ordinary provision for sepulture at the required time.

In consequence of fatigue and exhaustion to all who ministered upon the sick as nurses, it was often necessary to employ a separate set of hands for the hospital drudgery work. A room being set apart for the reception of all bodies which had died during each day, these, after due preparation for burial, were placed in coffins, which were subsequently brought down from an upper story to the ground floor at night, in order that no detention should occur to their ready removal early every morning. Speedy conveyance of all corpses to the cemetery was a subject of constant care to the association, while an oppressively hot season rendered it imperative that information of a death in any part of the city, should at once be reported, and immediate provision made for interment. So numerous, however, were the embarrassments for the accomplishment of this purpose, and in spite of every exertion, many hours often elapsed before dead bodies could be interred. This will not appear extraordinary when it is remembered that for consecutive days forty to fifty persons were perishing by fever, and on some days the number reached from 70

to 80 deaths. This at a time when nearly all were worn down by fatigue and illness.

About the first of September, 1855, another institution was established about which a few words may not be inappropriate.

This is known as the "Howard Orphan Asylum." Whilst the epidemic continued to produce its worst ravages amongst the population of Norfolk, it often happened that entire families, with the exception of their youngest and most helpless members, were swept away. Some of these deplorable cases occurring just after the establishment of a city hospital, it was believed that one large apartment in it reserved for destitute children might answer all temporary purposes of shelter, and furnish at the same time a safe-guard from starvation. Accordingly a room was provided, competent nurses secured, and many admitted. It was soon found that all the space in the hospital would be required, whilst that intended for more youthful inmates could not contain their fast multiplying number.

With this burden the association felt itself rightly charged, and by the kind assistance of the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, a lecture room belonging to Christ Church congregation, on Freemason Street, was procured, and at once prepared with nurses, beds, and all the general necessities for nursing the sick and maintaining the well. This institution during the month of September, contained between 75 and 100 children, and in order to insure every assistance which was at this time available, it received a daily visit from Dr. R. W. Rose, a member of the association, and also the almost constant attendance of Commander Jas. L. Henderson, of the U. S. Navy, another devoted and useful member of the association. Nothing can better exhibit the difficulty which was encountered in this undertaking, than the fact that many infants just from the breast were here collected, and these, in addition to every other want, it was necessary to provide with wet nurses. It was peculiarly fortunate that the services of such worthy and competent persons as Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Charleston, S. C., were secured to take charge of the establishment, who devoted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to all the little sufferers under their charge, and won for themselves the lasting respect and esteem of the members of the association. When it became necessary for them to return to their home in South Carolina, in the month of October, that deserving lady, Mrs. Martha A. White, (who still retains the position,) was chosen matron for the asylum. In justice to her faithful and judicious management, the most honorable mention is due on the part of the association, who feel that, in addition to the necessary duties imposed upon her, she has exercised ever that rarer and more delicate discipline belonging to a mother in superintendence of her own family. We would mention a fact which recently occurred in a case when it became necessary to speak of her qualifications. One of our most talented and highly esteemed members of the bar, in speaking of Mrs. White, said,

"he had known her from her childhood, and if all the qualifications of all of the ladies in Norfolk could have been made known, she of all others would doubtless have been selected for the very place she now so eminently fills." Praise from such a source is no ordinary compliment; and the association congratulates itself in having made such a judicious selection. A subsequent removal from Freemason to Church Street was effected for the orphans at the commencement of the year 1856, by renting a large and commodious dwelling, which better answered the purpose of an asylum. In this they remained until January, 1857, when a permanent home was secured for them by leasing for a term of years an extensive house with large grounds, suitably adapted in every respect to the purposes of such an institution, in the northern part of the city. At the present time there are remaining in the asylum about 45 children, girls and boys, varying in ages from 4 to 16 years.

A diminution in number has occurred by returning some to relations, and giving others to applicants who desired their adoption. In the discharge of this last named duty, a task of a peculiar and delicate nature has been imposed upon the association. Yet they feel assured that every responsibility has been met with fidelity, as the following brief explanation will evince.

Whenever requests were made (and they came chiefly from other parts of the Union) for children under our charge, we required undoubted testimonials of the character of the applicants from disinterested persons. In every instance where a child has been given up, good evidence was obtained as to the moral standing of those about to become its future parents, and it may be added with pleasure, that pecuniary benefit and advancement in social position seem likely to accrue wherever a removal abroad has taken place. It may not be out of place to remark that very many applications for children have been rejected, because we thought the condition of them would not be promoted; our governing principle being the interest and welfare of the child. The association has a fund sufficient to maintain and educate those that are now under its charge, and in every way prepare them for the pursuits of life, when they shall have reached the proper age. A competent young lady, under the supervision of Mrs. White, is employed as teacher. And it is gratifying to those in whose care the misfortunes of life have placed these bereft children, to know that they are making rapid progress, and seem alive to their own interest. In addition to this, several young gentlemen (members of the Christian Association of the city) have volunteered their services to establish there a Sabbath-school. And every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, they meet at the asylum for the purpose of discharging their self-imposed duties. We take this occasion to tender to them our acknowledgments for this favor, and to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which they discharge their duties. Of the children it becomes our pleasing duty to

say, that in every respect they have met our most sanguine expectations. We think we hazard nothing in saying that a more dutiful and well-behaved set of children cannot be found in any similar establishment in the country, and in none can brighter hopes of future usefulness be anticipated. There are several, both male and female, we hope (notwithstanding their humble condition) to see rise above every barrier, and become bright and shining lights in society. The happy government under which we live inspires this hope, and we pledge ourselves that nothing on our part shall be wanting for its accomplishment.

An apology seems scarcely requisite to be given to the public for an expenditure of its contributions in the establishment and aid of an Orphan Asylum. In some instances, funds reached our hands with express directions that they should go to the benefit of the orphans. But in a large majority of cases no such intimation was made. Yet it is believed the humane in every section of our country will look favourably upon such an expenditure. The association deems, that every appropriation of funds for the relief of sufferers by the late epidemic, is its destined employment, and certainly none deserve more profound sympathy and assistance than parentless and indigent children who are left to mourn over their bereavements caused by that dreadful pestilence. Although not originally intended for any such purpose, it is hoped that an Institution upon a permanent and liberal basis, and with special design towards rearing orphans, may yet prove one of the pleasing realities to be witnessed by the association.

In addition to the hospitals and Asylum, a brief notice may next be made concerning some other minor matters of business which were performed at different periods of the epidemic by members of the association. At a time when fears of contracting disease had seized upon all our population, it was apprehended that the captains and crews of the Baltimore steamers (then our only conveyances for provisions, &c.) might be in danger if their boats touched at their regular place of landing in Norfolk. To avoid such a risk, it became necessary to charter the steamer Princess Anne, to meet the Baltimore boats at some distance in the harbor below the city, and then receive the regular supply of goods, medicines, &c., destined for this community. This arrangement was fortunately very successful, and no interruption occurred in the constant receipt of such articles as were necessary to the support of life amongst our plague-stricken population. The storehouse of the "Baltimore Steam Packet Company" was now opened, and one of our associates (W. D. Seymour) appointed as its keeper and superintendent. No failure arose in the discharge of this troublesome duty which sometimes required day and also night labor, and by its faithful performance, an inestimable blessing was secured not only to the suffering sick, but likewise to every inhabitant of the city.

So far as the distressing situation of things permitted, our association endeavoured to render comfortable the position of volunteer physicians and nurses, who had come to our aid. With this view, arrangements were made with the National Hotel (kept then by B. B. Walters, Esq., and the only hotel that was kept open during the pestilence) for their accommodation; and when necessity required the attendants to lodge permanently in the hospital, boarding and meals could here be obtained without leaving the establishment. Besides the employment of every public conveyance for medical gentlemen in their practice, requisitions from private citizens continued to be made, so that vehicles, servants, and horses performed each their share of service during the season of need. Such is a brief recital of our affairs, without any remark concerning pecuniary expenditure which was involved in them. This point now remains to be briefly explained, especially since the list of disbursements furnishes only a short and concise statement of very important items.

Without the most active measures on the part of the association, it is difficult to say what troubles might have arisen from the delayed burial of the dead during the month of September, 1855. At this period, labor (and especially such as was demanded in the cemeteries) could not be procured except at very high rates. One fact in testimony of this will fully justify the assertion. For twenty-five extra hands who were occupied one week in digging graves five hundred dollars were paid as wages. The amount for funeral expenses, undertakers' bills, sundry small orders, &c., which stands as the first item in the list of expenses may be explained by mentioning that about 2,300 persons were buried by the association, they furnishing coffins, and everything else required for interment.

Board and expenses of volunteer physicians, druggists, and nurses were assumed and defrayed by the association, in consideration of the valuable and humane assistance derived from all these worthy individuals. Their number amounted to over 150 strangers, many of whom passed six weeks in Norfolk, and the larger proportion were furnished with hotel accommodations at the rate of two dollars per day. It frequently happened that persons who came from a distance, did so at their own expense—whenever this was the case, if it came to the knowledge of the association, reparation was made. The expenses of all leaving were likewise paid by the association.

In another part of this report mention was made of the severity of the winter of 1855—56. This may be here repeated in explanation of the very large amount that was expended for fuel. The cold season commenced in November, 1855, and it was remarkably severe during the months of January, February, and March, 1856. Poor and helpless persons abounded throughout the city to an extent hitherto unknown; and these it became necessary to supply with wood for nearly six months. Finding

it very inconvenient to get a supply at all times from the wood market, we contracted with Messrs. Ridley & Noe to furnish us with whatever quantity we might desire, at such places, in such quantities, and at such times as we might order. They faithfully performed their part of the contract, and delivered (at the *doors* of the recipients,) wood throughout the winter in accordance with orders from the directors of the association. Nearly two thousand cords, according to our books, were distributed during the fall and winter, and these facts, together with the high price of fuel, will account for the large amount under this item of our disbursements. Nor will this seem so very large, when we state a fact, which we presume is not generally known, that nearly *five hundred* families were dependent upon us for a large portion of their means of sustenance; and for nearly all the fuel they consumed until the month of April, 1856.

It is not intended that explanations shall be given respecting a long and varied series of charges placed to the account of the Orphan Asylum. Suffice it to say that this institution has been under the care of our association since Sept. 1855, and a large number of incumbents have required support. The concern has been managed in as economical a manner as the comfort of the orphans and a due regard for their welfare would allow. As to our management, we invite the scrutiny of all who feel an interest in the matter, being well convinced that we need not fear an investigation. For a full account of receipts, disbursements, &c., we invite attention to the annexed statement; and ask that forbearance, which we are sure will be readily awarded by a generous public.

In view of all that has been reported, and as a final subject of remark, an expression of thanks from the Howard Association becomes one of its most important and pleasing duties. A lasting debt of gratitude on our part, and also of the citizens of Norfolk generally, is due to the thousands of humane individuals and societies throughout the United States, and even in Europe, who generously gave to the relief of suffering humanity during the Epidemic of 1855.

Without any intention of overlooking the smallest gifts of charity which have been received, and now rendering its grateful acknowledgments for all such, the association deem that some special mention of names will not be regarded in the light of invidious distinction.

To the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for their very liberal and generous gifts in money, stores, physicians and nurses, upon the first call made for assistance, we now desire to render our sincere and lasting gratitude. Nor must it be forgotten that, on an early occasion, our fellow-countrymen of Boston, Salem, Newburyport, and other towns in Massachusetts, together with several of the principal cities and towns in the distant state of Maine, gave monied contributions, and their sincere sympathy to our suffering population. To the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the same remark is true, and this gene-

rous spirit manifested on the part of our remote friends deserves on this special account particular commemoration and gratitude. New Jersey, with no intimate ties existing between her cities and Norfolk, came forward in the freest and most charitable manner when the distress of the place became known, as the very liberal amount acknowledged from her several cities and towns will show. We with pleasure accord the same meed of praise to Delaware, whose several towns of New Castle, Fort Delaware, and Smyrna, appear in the list of our benefactors. To Maryland and her chief city of Baltimore, with a variety of small towns scattered over the state, the sufferers during the late epidemic are perhaps in a more peculiar manner indebted, than to any other quarter of the nation. At a period of severest affliction and want, the regular steamer plying between Baltimore and Norfolk continued to bring large supplies of provisions for our people when money could not purchase them. This service was performed too, without the charge of the first dime not only for stores and provisions—but physicians, nurses, agents and all persons in any way connected with the Howard Association, were passed free of charge. The citizens of our own state throughout its whole extent, including almost every county and town, generously administered to our relief. To our sister cities of Richmond and Petersburg we are particularly indebted, for they proved themselves *real* friends, in our hour of need. Washington City and other portions of the District of Columbia contributed freely to our aid by remittances in money. And our fund was largely increased by remittances from sources near and distant over the entire extent of North Carolina; as were also our stores of provisions and clothing augmented from the same source. In addition to generous and bountiful sums from South Carolina, the association would here acknowledge the material and valuable assistance derived from that band of devoted and charitable physicians, nurses, and druggists of Charleston, who laboured with constancy upon the sick for a period of five weeks. Savannah and Augusta also deserve our sincere thanks for services of priceless worth, in sending to Norfolk skilful medical men, nurses, and pecuniary aid. To other portions of the State of Georgia are we likewise indebted for material aid. We acknowledge with grateful emotions valuable assistance of the same kind from the state of Alabama, and particularly from the city of Mobile, which sent as noble a band of philanthropists as any state or nation can boast of. Nor can we find words to express our thanks to the city of New Orleans, for the noble and generous manner in which she responded to our call for help. No sooner had our appeal gone forth, than skilful physicians and experienced nurses rushed to our aid. Being the first to volunteer assistance, they were amongst the last to leave us. Not only north and south, but to the remotest parts of the United States, one singular and noble feeling of sympathy extended itself. Florida, in her distant peninsula; Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, sepa-

rated from us by space and mountains ; Illinois and Missouri; still farther in the west, where the scourge of Yellow Fever has never yet penetrated,—all at our cry of distress, and in a spirit of exalted benevolence without a parallel, came to the rescue. Even to such an extraordinary degree did this universal charity arise, that a handsome donation from the citizens of Aspinwall on the American Isthmus, was received for distribution to the sufferers of this city. We deem it incumbent upon us to state that material aid was afforded by the President of the United States, and also by the Secretary of the Navy, together with other of our public officers. On some occasions remittances in money from naval officers and general crews of vessels, reached Norfolk, after having traversed one half the globe on their mission of relief to this place ; and while alluding to aid which came from abroad, particular notice must be taken of our worthy and generous countryman, Mr. Peabody, who transmitted during the epidemic a large amount of money from London.

For all of the above gifts, and for all manifestations of sympathy in our behalf, the association now desire to acknowledge their debt of sincere and profound gratitude, sensible, at the same time, that no reward can be offered in return for such inestimable blessings as those bestowed upon the people of Norfolk. Whilst cherishing a warm emotion of thankfulness to our multiplied benefactors, we can only promise, that if ever it become our duty to lend assistance to the cause of suffering humanity, such an office will be performed with freer hands, and fuller hearts, from the remembrance of all that we have received ourselves.

We cannot close this report without referring to others who acted a noble part during the pestilence.

To her own immortal honor, (as well as for the honor of her sex, be it said,) that the first volunteer who offered to come to our aid as nurse, was Miss Annie M. Andrews, of Louisiana. She was at that time on a visit to her relations in Syracuse, New York ; and contrary to their admonitions, and advice, left the comforts and enjoyments of their society, to take up her abode amongst the sick and dying in an hospital, and to breathe the pestilential air of an infected city. She shrank from no danger, she performed with cheerfulness and alacrity every duty assigned her ; and few, very few, even amongst the sterner sex, can be found, who have undergone such fearful risks, and faced such imminent dangers. She has won for herself a name and a fame, that will be immortal. To her, in a peculiar manner, do we owe a debt of gratitude. It was no doubt her example, that induced many others to come. Her name will be handed down to posterity, side by side with that of Florence Nightingale, as examples of heroism, rarely equalled, never surpassed.

To Moore N. Falls, Esq., the humane and enterprising President of “the Baltimore Steam Packet Company” we are in a peculiar manner

indebted, for the many and invaluable services rendered by him. But for him, the supplies so lavishly bestowed upon us by a generous people, could not have reached us. And we here tender to him the homage of grateful hearts.

We are in like manner especially indebted to F. A. Levering, Esq., chairman, and other gentleman of the Baltimore Relief Committee, for their constant and unremitting attention to our necessities.

To the Relief Committee of Philadelphia, and particularly to their noble Chairman, Thomas Webster, Jr., all praise and thanks are due. Perhaps to him, more than to any other single individual, are we indebted for money and provisions. His name is as familiar "as household words," and will ever be cherished in grateful remembrance, not only by the members of the Howard Association, but by the citizens of Norfolk generally. Whilst naming these persons, we must not omit to mention the names of Dodomead, of Richmond, Paul, of Petersburg, Otey, of Lynchburg, Ingle, of Washington, Albright, of Lancaster, Hunt Macy & Soutter, of New York, together with the noble gentlemen who composed the several Relief Committees of Boston, Albany, Alexandria, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, N. C., Cincinnati, Lexington, Chicago, St. Louis, and all other cities who labored in our behalf, as being entitled to our especial thanks. In rendering this homage, we have doubtless omitted many names that ought to have been mentioned;—to all of such, we will say that we are equally grateful to them.

The summer and fall of 1855 has made an epoch in the history of Norfolk. Never perhaps in our country's history, was any place visited with such an awful pestilence, never did the list of mortality for the number of inhabitants rise to such a fearful height. A blow was given to the prosperity and advancement of our people, which will require time to efface. But it is not in this particular, that the most awful havoc was made. It was the immense sacrifice of human life, and the evils consequent thereby, that renders its recollection so painful. It is not our intention at this late day to attempt to harrow up feelings that have been soothed by time, or to picture any of the direful events that transpired during that reign of terror. Our object being simply to make honorable mention of some of the noble dead, who fell martyrs in the cause of suffering humanity.

It is generally known, that the lamented Hunter Woodis was the Mayor of the city when the plague began. We all know with what firmness and undaunted courage he met the foe. Every expedient in his power was resorted to, to arrest its progress. He laboured "in season and out of season" for the accomplishment of this end. But, alas! to no purpose. The fiat had gone forth: and nothing short of the power of "Him who ruleth" could arrest it. He did not, however, relax his energies, nor cease his efforts, until an arrow sped by the fatal archer pierced him; and he fell (if man ever did so fall) a martyr to humanity. In his death

the city lost an invaluable officer and citizen—society an estimable member—and his own family, one, the kindest of husbands, and most affectionate of fathers. It is useless for us to speak of William Boyd Ferguson, the first President of our association. The whole country is familiar with his name. And in him we find another remarkable instance of self-sacrifice in serving his fellow man. For six weeks were his labors incessant in the direful plague. He was early in the action, and after having borne the brunt of the battle, when the enemy was well nigh overcome, and about retiring from the conflict, when the hopes of his friends were high that he would prove victorious, a fatal shot struck him; and he too had to be taken to that cemetery, where he had but recently assisted in depositing the remains of so many of his fellow men.

The names of Roberts, Tunis, Wills, Garnett, and a host of other citizens, as well as those of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Rev. Mr. Dibbrell, and the Rev. Mr. Bagnall deserve honorable mention, and a more extended notice. But the space we allotted will not permit us to do so here.

The medical fraternity (both resident and volunteers) are worthy of all praise for their unremitting attention. We beg leave to refer to the proceedings of a meeting of the surviving physicians in another part of this report, where the many virtues of the dead are noticed in more befitting manner than we can do it.

We here tender our thanks to the committee of physicians who were appointed by the city authorities to ascertain the cause, &c., of the epidemic, for the privilege of including their very able report in ours, and we bespeak for it an attentive perusal, satisfied that it will prove to all an interesting document.

If our calamity was unparalleled for severity, so was the sympathy unequalled in generosity. Nor was this spontaneous burst of feeling confined to any part of the country. From every part of its boundless extent, North and South, East and West, did succor come. Truly may it be said, "That every mountain sent forth its rill,—every valley its stream, until an avalanche of supplies was with us."

With these few remarks, we now submit our report to the public, and especially to those who contributed to our relief.

We, the undersigned, at the solicitation of A. B. Cooke, Esq., President of the Howard Association, and in accordance with the resolution of that body, have examined the annexed report of their monetary affairs; and it gives us much pleasure to state that we find it to be correct.

F. F. FERGUSON,

Mayor of the City of Norfolk.

J. JAMES MOORE,

President of the Common Council of the City of Norfolk.

Norfolk, September 3d, 1857.

To Cash, Contributions received as follows, from
1855.

MAINE.—PORTLAND.

Aug. 24, "	N. O. Cram, per Alex. Bell,	.	.	.	\$50 00	
Sep. 29, "	N. O. Cram, for the citizens,	.	.	.	1,450 00	
						\$1,500 00

BANGOR.

Sep. 29, "	Hammond Street Congregational Church, per					
	E. F. Duren,	.	.	.	50 00	
Oct. 15, "	Independent Congregational Church, per R. M.					
	Balls,	.	.	.	113 00	
						163 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—PORTSMOUTH.

Oct. 8, "	St. John's Church, per Rev. Chas. Burroughs,	.			80 00	
						80 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—SALEM.

Sep. 20, "	Jos. Andrews, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.		500 00	
27, "	Jos. Andrews, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.		620 60	
						1,120 60

NEWBURYPORT.

Oct. 15, "	Moses Sweetzer, for the citizens,	.	.	.	861 30	
						861 30

BOSTON.

Sep. 11, "	Alex. Bell, for the citizens,	.	.	.	500 00	
12, "	Alex. Bell, for the citizens,	.	.	.	900 00	
18, "	S. V. Smith, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	.	3,000 00	
20, "	The occupants of Faneuil Hall Market,	.			300 00	
21, "	S. V. Smith, Mayor, for Commission Merchants,	.			1,330 00	
Oct. 3, "	S. V. Smith, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	.	352 77	
	St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons,	.	.	.	100 00	
10, "	A. Hardy & Co., for the citizens,	.	.	.	178 50	
	W. T. Wade, per J. M. Smith & Bro.,	.	.	.	19 21	
	R. Taylor, Chief of Police, for Police Department,	.	.	.	165 25	
13, "	Grace Church, per Holt Wilson,	.	.	.	75 00	
Dec. 27, "	Alex. Bell, for the citizens, bal. of contribution,	.			40 00	
Sep. 27, "	Shoe Dealers in vicinity of Boston, per E. Gurney,	.			100 00	
Oct. 8, "	Shoe Dealers in vicinity of Boston, per E. Gurney,	.			42 00	
						7,102 73

NEW BEDFORD.

Sep. 18, "	P. G. Macomber & Son,	.	.	.	20 00	
25, "	Oliver Crocker, for the citizens,	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Oct. 15, "	J. B. Congdon, for the citizens,	.	.	.	117 00	
24 "	N. C. Whitehead, Acting Mayor of Norfolk, for					
	the citizens,	.	.	.	6 72	
						1,143 72

PLYMOUTH.

Oct. 13, "	W. T. Davis, for Religious Societies,	.	.	.	229 20	
						229 20

Amount carried forward,		\$12,200 55
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To amount brought forward, \$12,200 55
1855.

MARBLEHEAD.

Oct. 8, " Old St. Michael's Church, per Rev. J. B. Richmond, \$125 00
125 00

HAVERHILL.

Sep. 27, " E. T. Ingells, 20 00
20 00

LYNN.

Sep. 27, " Baker & Bro., 25 00
25 00

RHODE ISLAND.—PROVIDENCE.

Sep. 13, " J. Y. Smith, Mayor, for the citizens, . . . 1,000 00
Oct. 2, " J. Y. Smith, Mayor, for the citizens, . . . 1,000 00
20, " J. Y. Smith, Mayor, for the citizens, : . . 114 00
2,114 00

NEWPORT.

Aug. 18, " H. L. Shields, 25 00
31, " Mrs. R. P. Hart, 30 00
Sep. 12, " H. L. Shields, 22 00
77 00

BRISTOL.

Oct. 20, " W. H. Baylor, for the citizens, 66 66
66 66

CONNECTICUT.—NEW HAVEN.

Sep. 7, " Alfred Blackman, Mayor, for the citizens, . . 1,025 10
1,025 10

HARTFORD.

Sep. 20, " Caleb Pond, 25 00
24, " Col. Samuel Colt, : 100 00
125 00

NEW YORK.—NEW YORK CITY.

Aug. 18, " James T. Soutter, 100 00
" Blow & March, and others, 320 00
27, " W. H. Macy, Treasurer for the citizens, . . . 3,000 00
28, " R. M. McDonald & Co., 20 00
" Jullien's Opera Troupe, 30 00
" Mr. Perry, Agent for London Publication Co., . . 100 00
29, " "Widow's Mite," 4 00
31, " "New York," 10 00
" John W. Fauquier, 5 00
Sep. 1, " James T. Soutter, for the citizens, . . . 2,412 00
10, " W. H. Macy, " " 2,000 00
" James T. Soutter, " " 1,000 00
13, " James T. Soutter, " " 1,500 00
14, " W. H. Macy, " " 2,500 00
17, " W. H. Macy, " " 9,000 00
" James T. Soutter, " " 1,000 00
18, " James T. Soutter, " " 2,000 00
Oct. 3, " W. H. Macy, " " 500 00
10, " W. H. Macy, " " 1,500 00
" "Know Nothing," 5 00
18, " C. W. Van Ness and friends, 30 00
24, " Mason & Dodge, 25 00
" W. H. Macy, for the citizens, 900 00
" Elias Wade, Jr., 50 00
" New York Orphan Fund, 3,500 00
31,511 00
Amount carried forward, \$47,289 31

To amount brought forward, . . . \$47,289 31
1855.

NEW-YORK CONTINUED.—BROOKLYN.

Aug. 28, "	Mechanics and Labourers at U. S. Navy Yard,	1,002 07	
Nov. 23, "	"Lady,"	5 00	
		<hr/>	1,007 07

SOUTH HAVEN.

Aug. 27, "	E. T. Smith,	1 00	
		<hr/>	1 00

WEST POINT.

Dec. 19, "	D. H. Mahan,	15 00	
		<hr/>	15 00

ROCHESTER.

Dec. 1, "	Jacob Anderson,	10 00	
		<hr/>	10 00

WILLIAMSBURG.

Oct. 8, "	Rev'd. J. D. Wells, for Presbyterian Church,	100 00	
		<hr/>	100 00

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Sep. 15, "	James Emott, Mayor, for the citizens, .	320 00	
18, "	James Emott, Mayor, do. do. .	150 00	
20, "	James Emott, Mayor, do. do. .	250 00	
24, "	James Emott, Mayor, do. do. .	181 50	
		<hr/>	901 50

ALBANY.

Oct. 10, "	C. P. Williams, for the citizens, . . .	1,600 00	
Nov. 7, "	C. P. Williams, do. do.	257 82	
	C. P. Williams, for children of school celebration,	10 00	
		<hr/>	1,867 82

BUFFALO.

Oct. 8, "	St. Paul's Epis'l. Church, per Rev'd. Dr. Shelton,	105 00	
		<hr/>	105 00

NEW JERSEY —TRENTON.

Sep. 20, "	T. J. Stryker, for First Presbyterian Church,	504 25	
21, "	Workmen of Locomotive and Machine Works,	129 25	
		<hr/>	633 50

PRINCETON.

Sep. 21, "	Geo. T. Olmstead, for the citizens, . . .	127 51	
26, "	Geo. T. Olmstead, for the citizens, . . .	328 62	
21, "	J. B. Hill,	603 00	
		<hr/>	1,059 13

BURLINGTON.

Sep. 26, "	John Rogers, Grand Master I. O. O. F, .	20 00	
	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	25 00	
		<hr/>	45 00

MORRISTOWN.

Sep. 8, "	J. D. Johnson, for the citizens, . . .	139 25	
29, "	J. D. Johnson, for the citizens, . . .	13 00	
		<hr/>	152 25

NEWARK.

Sep. 14, "	Silas Merchant, for the citizens, . . .	1,000 00	
Oct. 10, "	W. J. Poiner, for the citizens, . . .	988 22	
Dec. 21, "	Silas Merchant, for the citizens, . . .	119 13	
		<hr/>	2,107 35

JERSEY CITY.

Oct. 15, "	A. V. Zabrieskie, for the citizens, . . .	1,051 53	
		<hr/>	1,051 53

Amount carried forward,		<hr/>	\$56,345 46
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To amount brought forward, \$56,345.46
1855.

NEW JERSEY CONTINUED.—PERTH AMBOY.

Oct. 19, " Ladies, St. Peter's Church, 42 00
42 00

SHREWSBURY.

Oct. 24, " Capt. Carpenter, for Christ and Trinity Churches, 64 17
64 17

SEVERAL PARISHES.

Nov. 7, " J. W. Hays, 164 49
164 49

PENNSYLVANIA—PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 17, " Thomas Webster, Jr., for the citizens,	600 00	
18, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	600 00	
19, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	600 00	
21, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	600 00	
22, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	1,400 00	
23, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	600 00	
25, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	1,200 00	
25, " J. W. Kerr, do. do.	25 00	
26, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	600 00	
29, " Thomas Webster, Jr., for Workmen at U. S. Navy Yard,	909 16	
29, " Thomas Webster, Jr., for Catholic Churches,	306 69	
Sept. 6, " Thomas Webster, Jr., for the citizens,	603 00	
8, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	300 00	
10, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	1,005 00	
12, " W. F. Green, for Sons of Temperance,	20 00	
13, " Dutch Band,	100 00	
13, " Clerks in Philadelphia Bank,	30 00	
14, " Thomas Webster, Jr., for the citizens,	3,000 00	
15, " Thomas Webster, Jr., do. do.	1,926 15	
15, " Dr. Campbell,	50 00	
20, " J. L. L.,	5 00	
20, " Dubosq, Carrow & Co.,	25 00	
20, " H. Dubosq & Bro.,	10 00	
20, " J. M. Harper,	15 00	
20, " Philadelphia Orphan Fund,	1,600 00	
		16,130 00

LANCASTER.

Aug. 30, " Workmen in H. C. Locker's Morocco Factory,	20 00	
Sept. 21, " J. Allbright, Mayor, for the citizens, per Holt Wilson,	600 00	
Sept. 27, " J. Allbright, Mayor, for the citizens, per Holt Wilson,	600 00	
Nov. 13, " J. Allbright, Mayor, for the citizens, per Holt Wilson,	51 50	
		1,271 50

COLUMBIA.

Aug. 30, " Dr. Smith for the citizens,	175 00	
Sept. 13, " Samuel Shock,	10 00	
Oct. 13, " Employees on Phila. and Columbia Rail Road,	505 00	
		690 00

YORK.

Sep. 7, " Small & Smyser,	20 00	
14, " Geo. S. Morris, for Mt. Zion Lodge and Mount Vernon Encampment, I. O. O. F.,	50 00	
18, " David B. Prince, for Freemasons,	10 00	
Oct. 13, " E. H. Weiser, for the citizens,	15 00	
		95 00

Amount carried forward, \$74,802 62

To amount brought forward, . . . \$74,802 62
1855.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTINUED.—HARRISBURG.

Sep. 15, "	J. W. Wier, Treas. for the citizens,	550 00	
24, "	J. W. Wier, Treas. for the citizens,	34 33	
Oct. 8, "	I. O. O. F., per Holt Wilson,	12 50	
			596 83

READING.

Sep. 20, "	Rev'd. M. C. Lightner, Rector of Christ Church,	100 00	
29, "	Thomas Webster, Jr, for the citizens,	453 33	
Nov. 7, "	W. M. Baird, Mayor, for the citizens,	26 48	
			579 81

EASTON.

Sep. 24, "	T. Mc. Keen, for the citizens,	410 50	
			410 50

ERIE.

Sep. 24, "	J. Sweeny, for Presque Lodge, I. O. O. F.,	10 00	
			10 00

WEST CHESTER.

Sep. 26, "	D. Mc. Conkey,	5 00	
			5 00

COATESVILLE.

Sep. 28, "	J. B. Smithson, for Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F.,	20 00	
			20 00

POTTSTOWN.

Oct. 29, "	J. Yocum, per D. H. Leaf,	3 00	
30, "	W. D. Evans, for the citizens,	350 00	
			353 00

LUZERNE CO.

Sep. 5, "	Chas. Minor,	10 00	
			10 00

DELAWARE.—WILMINGTON.

Sep. 13, "	H. F. Askew, for the citizens,	750 00	
23, "	Lodge No 1. Freemasons,	25 00	
Oct. 18, "	H. F. Askew, for the citizens,	594 00	
Nov. 12, "	Workmen in McCullough and Co's. Iron Works,	42 50	
			1,411 50

NEW-CASTLE.

Sep. 19, "	W. Couper, for St. John's Lodge, Freemasons,	108 00	
"	W. Couper, for the citizens,	126 00	
			234 00

FORT DELAWARE.

Sep. 29, "	Officers, Mechanics, & Labourers, per Major Saunders,	357 00	
			357 00

SMYRNA.

Oct. 3, "	Stockley & Cummings, for the citizens,	200 00	
			200 00

MARYLAND.—BALTIMORE.

Aug. 15, "	E. S. Pegram,	50 00	
17, "	Baltimore Steam Packet Company,	600 00	
18, "	Barnum & Co.,	200 00	
20, "	E. H. Stabler & Co.,	7 15	
"	Barnum & Co.,	100 00	
25, "	Berrada & Bros.,	250 00	
28, "	Robinson, Lord & Co.,	25 00	
30, "	Baltimore Stock Board, per Seth Reid,	100 00	
31, "	W. Knabe, for self and German friends,	64 50	

Amount carried forward, . . . 1,396 65 \$78,990 26

To amount brought forward, . . . \$78,990 26
1855.

MARYLAND CONTINUED.—BALTIMORE.

	Brought forward,	. . . . .	1,396 65	
Aug. 31, "	Barnum & Co.,	. . . . .	100 00	
Sep. 12, "	W. N. Newman,	. . . . .	10 00	
Oct. 29, "	First English Lutheran Church, per John Weide-			
	baugh,	. . . . .	151 25	
Nov. 23, "	Barnum & Co.,	. . . . .	100 00	
Dec. 5, "	A few Ladies of 5th Presbyterian Church,	. . . . .	15 00	
			<hr/>	1,772 90

In addition to the above contributions from Baltimore, there was remitted from other places to W. H. Brune, Treasurer of Relief Committee, \$12,683 61, (see statement, p.) which amount, together with contributions in Baltimore, was expended for supplies of various kinds, and forwarded here, (see statement, page) say \$26,000, and compensation to Physicians and Nurses, Medicine, Travelling Expenses, &c., &c., \$4,500. Total, \$30,500.

ANNAPOLIS.

Sep. 6, "	Sons of Temperance,	. . . . .	40 00	
10, "	W. M. Hohne, for Masonic Lodge No. 89,	. . . . .	96 00	
"	St. Anne's Church,	. . . . .	310 00	
20, "	Catholic Church, per John Walton,	. . . . .	43 54	
"	Presbyterian Church,	. . . . .	60 00	
			<hr/>	549 54

FREDERICK.

Sep. 6, "	John Loats, for the citizens,	. . . . .	211 00	
15, "	Young Ladies, Female Seminary,	. . . . .	113 25	
			<hr/>	324 25

HAGERSTOWN.

Sep. 10, "	Fred. K. Bryan,	. . . . .	50 00	
Oct. 3, "	W. M. Marshall, for several Churches,	. . . . .	156 50	
23, "	W. M. Marshall, for the citizens,	. . . . .	151 61	
			<hr/>	358 11

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

Oct. 31, "	Col. Sellman, per W. H. Brune,	. . . . .	10 00	
"	George Peabody, of London, per W. H. Brune,	. . . . .	500 00	
			<hr/>	510 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—WASHINGTON CITY.

Aug. 15, "	Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	. . . . .	100 00	
18, "	Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	. . . . .	100 00	
19, "	Chubb Bros., for Kunkle's Opera Troupe,	. . . . .	25 00	
"	Chubb Bros., for Comptroller's Office,	. . . . .	62 50	
"	Chubb Bros., for Heads of Bureaux, and Clerks			
	in Navy Department,	. . . . .	128 50	
"	Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	. . . . .	34 00	
"	J. C. & H. Williard,	. . . . .	20 00	
20, "	Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	. . . . .	100 00	
23, "	Fitzhugh Coyle,	. . . . .	50 00	
"	Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	. . . . .	50 00	
"	Franklin Pierce, President, United States,	. . . . .	50 00	
24, "	Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	. . . . .	300 00	
24, "	Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	. . . . .	258 50	
25, "	J. W. Forney, Clerk of the House of Rep., and			
	others in that office,	. . . . .	200 00	
"	Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	. . . . .	112 00	
			<hr/>	1,590 50

Amount carried forward, \$82,505 06

To amount brought forward, \$82,505 06

1855.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONTINUED.—WASHINGTON CITY.

	Brought forward,	1,590 50	
Aug. 25.	“ Revd. Timothy O’Toole,	350 00	
26,	“ Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	200 00	
29,	“ Workmen on Capitol extension,	176 00	
	“ Provost, Winter & Co.,	100 00	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	118 50	
30,	“ Trinity Episcopal Church,	115 23	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	25 00	
31,	“ Revd. Dr. Donolan’s Church,	325 00	
	“ Franklin Fire Company,	56 50	
	“ St. Peter’s Church,	61 56	
	“ Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	38 50	
Sep. 2,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	112 00	
	“ Chubb Bros., do. do.	400 00	
4,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., do. do.	96 50	
	“ Genl. Winfield Scott,	10 00	
	“ Dr. Thomas Lawson,	10 00	
6,	“ Naval Masonic Lodge, per G. R. Govan,	20 00	
	“ Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	200 00	
	“ Merchants Exchange Association, for the citizens,	700 00	
8,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., do. do.	71 97	
12,	“ Merchants Exchange Association, for the citizens,	180 00	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., do. do.	150 00	
14,	“ Trinity Church,	163 47	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	173 94	
	“ J. P. Ingle, do. do.	250 00	
15,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., do. do.	266 00	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for Primary School,	6 37	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for Allen S. Izard,	100 00	
16,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	125 85	
19,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	259 15	
	“ John P. Ingle, for the citizens,	400 00	
21,	“ John P. Ingle, for the citizens,	500 00	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	132 38	
24,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co. for the citizens,	436 75	
25,	“ Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	145 14	
26,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	1,047 25	
27,	“ John P. Ingle, for the citizens,	500 00	
Oct. 1,	“ Hon. P. V. Daniel,	40 60	
6,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	222 55	
31,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	76 75	
Nov. 7,	“ John P. Ingle, for the citizens,	246 59	
Nov. 12,	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	193 41	
	“ J. C. Picket,	10 00	
23,	“ Chubb Bros., for the citizens,	86 00	
	“ Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., for the citizens,	3 75	
			10,492 61

GEORGETOWN.

Sep. 10,	“ F. & A. H. Dodge, for the citizens,	440 00	
Oct. 6,	“ W. H. Edes, do. do.	200 00	
30,	“ Christ Church, per Rev. Wm. Norwood,	406 29	
			1,046 29

VIRGINIA.—NORFOLK.

“ H. Allmand, Jr.,	50 00
“ J. H. Behan,	100 00
“ Alex. Bell,	50 00
“ Balls, Santos & Co.,	20 00
	220 00

Amount carried forward, . . . \$94,043 96

To amount brought forward, . . . \$94,043 96

185 5.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—NORFOLK.

Brought forward,	220 00
" Kader Biggs,	100 00
" Bank of Virginia,	100 00
" T. J. Corprew,	25 00
" P. P. Clements,	25 00
" Mrs. Chandler,	2 50
" Francis De Cordy,	10 00
" H. A. Dwight,	5 00
" Dixon & Hallett,	20 00
" Walter J. Doyle,	20 00
" Richard Dickson,	50 00
" Miss G. Fisher,	10 00
" Alex. Galt,	10 00
" John D. Gordon,	100 00
" Wm. A. Graves,	115 00
" H. B. Grigsby,	50 00
" James Gordon,	50 00
" W. W. Hall,	100 00
" Charles Harris,	100 00
" W. T. Hendren,	30 00
" Hardy & Bros.,	100 00
" John Hipkins,	25 00
" Henry Irwin,	25 00
" G. P. R. James,	100 00
" Mrs. J. D. Johnson,	10 00
" Mr. Kevill,	5 00
" W. W. Lamb,	50 00
" John S. Millson,	30 00
" George McIntosh,	100 00
" Barney Myers,	2 00
" John D. Myrick,	25 00
" C. F. Martin,	10 00
" S. W. Paul,	50 00
" J. G. Pollard,	25 00
" Rowland Bros.,	100 00
" John H. Rowland,	100 00
" W. V. Robinson,	75 00
" Wm. D. Roberts,	100 00
" Harrison Robertson,	20 00
" E. C. Robinson,	5 00
" T. J. D. Rielly,	40 00
" Rowe & Co.,	15 00
" W. P. Stewart & Co.,	25 00
" J. J. Simpkins,	5 00
" Geo. Staylor,	25 00
" J. Marsden Smith,	20 00
" W. C. Southgate,	5 00
" W. P. Stewart,	10 00
" J. M. Steed,	10 00
" Chas. H. Shield,	20 00
" L. W. Tazewell,	100 00
" John Tunis,	100 00
" Wm. E. Taylor,	300 00
" Wm. H. Talbot,	50 00
" E. P. Tabb & Co.,	50 00
" Mrs. Virginia Taylor,	25 00
" J. W. Whitehurst & Co.,	100 00
" L. Westray,	5 00
" J. Cary Weston,	50 00
Amount carried forward. . . .	3,054 50
	\$94,043,96

To amount brought forward, . . . \$94,043 96
1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—NORFOLK.

	Brought forward,	.	.	.	.	3,054 50	
"	Geo. R. Wilson,	.	.	.	.	10 00	
"	Mrs. Whittle,	.	.	.	.	5 00	
"	Wm. C. Williams,	.	.	.	.	100 00	
"	Thos. B. West,	.	.	.	.	10 00	
"	Richd. B. Wright,	.	.	.	.	20 00	
"	Four Ladies,	.	.	.	.	20 00	
"	Sundry persons,	.	.	.	.	50 00	
"	Geo. Blow,	.	.	.	.	20 00	
							<hr/> 3,289 50

ALEXANDRIA.

Sep. 2,	"	Geo. Washington Parke Custis,	.	.	.	10 00	
3,	"	Columbia Baptist Association, per S. P. Hill,	.	.	.	41 63	
5,	"	G. P. Wise, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	.	700 00	
12,	"	W. H. Marbury, for Sons of Temperance,	.	.	.	20 00	
"	"	Orange and Alexandria Railway Company,	.	.	.	140 00	
Oct. 30,	"	G. P. Wise, Mayor, for Miss L. Randolph,	.	.	.	10 00	
							<hr/> 921 63

AMELIA CO.

Sep. 13,	"	G. W. Memford, for the citizens,	.	.	.	168 80	
15,	"	Dr. Mebane, and L. Martin,	.	.	.	25 00	
							<hr/> 193 80

APPOMATTOX CO.

Sep. 13,	"	Sterling C. Anderson,	.	.	.	5 00	
							<hr/> 5 00

ALDEN.

Sep. 15,	"	J. S. Oden, for the citizens,	.	.	.	50 00	
							<hr/> 50 00

AMHERST CO.

Sep. 21,	"	J. M. Otey, Cashr. for the citizens,	.	.	.	75 00	
							<hr/> 75 00

ALBEMARLE CO.

Aug. 31,	"	N. H. Massie, for Lodge No 60. Charlottesville,	.	.	.	50 00	
"	"	N. H. Massie, for the citizens,	.	.	.	296 54	
Sep. 13,	"	W. M. Nelson, Rector Christ Church, St. Ann's Parish,	.	.	.	54 25	
							<hr/> 400 79

ACCOMACK CO.

Oct. 6,	"	T. R. Joynes, for the citizens,	.	.	.	225 00	
"	"	A. Wallace, for Garrison's M. E. Church,	.	.	.	40 00	
							<hr/> 265 00

BEDFORD CO.

Sep. 20,	"	J. M. Otey, Cash., for the citizens,	.	.	.	300 00	
Nov. 23,	"	R. D. Buford,	.	.	.	40 00	
"	"	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	.	.	.	101 82	
							<hr/> 441 82

BOTETOURT CO.

Aug. 16,	"	Wm. R. Galt, Pattonsburg,	.	.	.	10 00	
Sep. 8,	"	J. Anthony, Buchanan, for the citizens,	.	.	.	100 00	
15,	"	High Bridge Presbyterian Church,	.	.	.	33 50	
17,	"	L. U. Mayo, for Jas. Evans, Masonic Lodge, Buchanan,	.	.	.	50 00	
							<hr/> 193 50

Amount carried forward, . . . \$99,880 00

To amount brought forward, . . . \$99,880 00
1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—CUMBERLAND CO.

Sep. 7, “	M. B. Carrington, for the citizens,	. . .	41 83	
				41 83
CHRISTIANSBURG.				
Sep. 8, “	John C. Wade, and others,	. . .	90 00	
20, “	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	. . .	17 31	
Oct. 3, “	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	. . .	26 27	
15, “	John C. Wade, for Dr. M. A. Wilson,	. . .	5 00	
				138 58
CHARLOTTE CO.				
Sep. 10, “	W. T. Scott, for the citizens,	. . .	140 00	
“	W. W. Read,	. . .	5 00	
				145 00
CHESTERFIELD CO.				
Sep. 13, “	J. H. Cox, for Agricultural Club,	. . .	30 00	
15, “	Wm. Ambers, for the citizens,	. . .	200 00	
“	Workmen in Manchester Factory,	. . .	32 25	
“	Macon Trabue, per Revd. L. M. Lee,	. . .	2 50	
				264 75
CAMPBELL CO.				
Sep. 15, “	Stephen T. Peters, for the citizens,	. . .	53 73	
				53 73
CAROLINE CO.				
Sep. 18, “	Goshen Baptist Association, per Holt Wilson,	. . .	51 50	
“	St. Luke's Church, per Holt Wilson,	. . .	10 00	
				61 50
CLARKE CO.				
Sep. 28, “	T. Smith, for the citizens of Berryville,	. . .	265 95	
Oct. 18, “	T. H. Crow, for Musical Association of Berryville,	. . .	38 00	
Dec. 20, “	T. Smith, for the citizens,	. . .	25 00	
				328 95
CULPEPPER CO.				
Oct. 10, “	J. G. Field, for the citizens,	. . .	400 00	
				400 00
DINWIDDIE CO.				
Aug. 22, “	“ Humanity,”	. . .	5 00	
				5 00
ESSEX CO.				
Sep. 26, “	R. L. Pendleton, for the citizens,	. . .	45 00	
“	Dr. Brockenbrough, “	. . .	85 67	
“	W. K. Gordan, “	. . .	257 00	
				387 67
FREDERICKSBURG.				
Aug. 18, “	A “Gentleman,”	. . .	10 00	
24, “	Jno. S. Caldwell, for the citizens,	. . .	343 13	
“	Unknown donor,	. . .	5 00	
Sep. 18, “	Henry Robinson,	. . .	10 00	
Oct. 3, “	L. Y. Atkins, for Presbyterian Church,	. . .	65 89	
“	L. Y. Atkins, for a member of Presbyterian church,	. . .	3 50	
23, “	F. Slaughter, for the citizens,	. . .	83 41	
24, “	N. C. Whitehead, for the citizens,	. . .	41 56	
				562 49
FARMVILLE.				
Aug. 29, “	“ Amicus,”	. . .	5 00	
Sep. 6, “	F. W. Watkins, for the citizens,	. . .	376 40	
	Amount carried forward,	. . .	381 40	\$102,269 50

To amount brought forward, . . . \$102,269 50
1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—FARMVILLE.

Brought forward, . . . 381 40
Oct. 3, " F. W. Watkins, for the citizens, . . . 203 00
584 40

FAIRFAX CO.

Aug. 18, " Thomas K. Love, . . . 20 00
Sep. 15, " Thomas Moore, for the citizens, . . . 80 00
100 00
Oct. 2, " Fort Union Division, Sons of Temperance, . . . 25 00
" A "Friend," . . . 5 00
8, " Fork Church, per Holt Wilson, . . . 18 00
48 00

FAUQUIER CO.

Sep. 5, " Two Ladies, . . . 40 00
40 00

GLOUCESTER CO.

Sep. 14, " J. W. Stubbs, for Bellamy's Church, . . . 100 00
18, " P. A. Peterson, for Shacklesford's Chapel, . . . 73 08
22, " Robert C. Selden, . . . 100 00
26, " Alexander Dudley, for citizens of Gloucester,
King William, King and Queen, &c., . . . 76 50
Oct. 8, " W. P. Smith, for the citizens, . . . 139 67
489 25

HENRICO CO.

Sep. 29, " James Ellett, for the citizens, . . . 373 62
Oct. 18, " James Ellett, " " . . . 77 26
450 88

HAMPTON.

Aug. 26, " Dr. Semple, . . . 25 00
28, " Massenburg & Cary, for the citizens, . . . 255 00
280 00

HALIFAX CO.

Sep. 6, " Johnson & Pugh, for the citizens, . . . 70 00
11, " J. E. Haskins, for the citizens, Clarksville, . . . 86 00
" Barksdale & Peirce, do. . . 102 58
18, " Christ Church, Roanoke Parish, per Rev. J. T.
Clarke, . . . 75 00
" E. T. James, per Bacon & Baskerville, . . . 5 00
26, " S. H. Harris, for citizens of Clarksville, . . . 16 00
Oct. 2, " W. H. Gee, for Sons of Temperance, Clarksville, . . . 50 00
17, " Rev. John Grammer, for his congregation, . . . 202 25
" Rev. John Grammer, for W. H. Clarke, . . . 50 00
Sep. 21, " W. H. Clarke, Scottsburg, . . . 50 00
" W. J. Salmons, for the citizens, Scottsburg, . . . 103 00
809 83

HAMPSHIRE CO.

Oct. 3, " Arabella Foote, of Romney, . . . 5 00
5 00

JEFFERSON CO.

Sep. 4, " D. Howell, for the citizens, . . . 81 25
6, " D. Howell, do. do. . . 120 00
12, " D. Howell, do. do. . . 100 00
19, " J. F. Hamtranck, for citizens of Shepherdstown, . . . 100 00
22, " D. Howell, for the citizens, . . . 50 00
25, " Ladies of Charleston, . . . 10 00
" J. M. Carter, do. for ladies of town and vicinity, . . . 10 00
Oct. 18, " D. Howell, for the citizens, . . . 44 75
516 00

Amount carried forward, \$105,592 86

To amount brought forward, . . . \$105,592 86
1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—ISLE OF WIGHT CO.

Aug. 24, " J. G. Whitfield, for the citizens,	. . .	40 00	
28, " R. H. Whitfield, do. do.	. . .	60 00	
		<hr/>	100 00

KING WILLIAM CO.

Sep. 15, " W. T. Samuel, for the citizens,	. . .	143 18	
" Rev. C. H. Boggs, for Powell's Chapel,	. . .	9 00	
Oct. 8, " W. T. Samuel, for the citizens,	. . .	94 50	
		<hr/>	246 68

KANAWHA CO.

Sep. 28, " A. Murray, and others,	. . .	5 00	
Oct. 2, " J. M. Doddridge, for citizens of Malden Salines,	. . .	125 00	
6, " J. M. Doddridge, do do.	. . .	150 00	
10, " Kanawha Division, Sons of Temperance, per Holt Wilson,	. . .	25 00	
		<hr/>	305 00

LOUDON CO.

Aug. 28, " R. H. Dulany, for the citizens,	. . .	100 00	
25, " Mrs. L. R. Minor, Leesburg,	. . .	10 00	
Sep. 15, " W. A. Powell, for the citizens, Leesburg,	. . .	600 00	
25, " W. A. Powell, do do.	. . .	735 85	
Oct. 15, " W. A. Powell, do do.	. . .	14 00	
		<hr/>	1,459 85

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Aug. 31, " D. T. Poyner, for the citizens,	. . .	213 50	
		<hr/>	213 50

LEWISBURG.

Sep. 2, " J. D. Johnson, for Historical Society,	. . .	15 00	
4, " T. Matthews, for the citizens,	. . .	44 25	
15, " T. Matthews, do do.	. . .	51 00	
		<hr/>	110 25

LYNCHBURG.

Aug. 20, " J. M. Otey, for the citizens,	. . .	500 00	
Sep. 8, " A. White & Son,	. . .	10 00	
17, " Lynchburg Musical Society, per D. A. Langhorne,	. . .	56 00	
" St. Paul's Episcopal Church, per Revd. W. H. Knickle,	. . .	345 00	
18, " Baptist Church,	. . .	57 50	
" Methodist E. Church,	. . .	80 64	
20, " Employees of Virginia & Tennessee R. R. Co.,	. . .	45 00	
Oct. 1, " Sunday School, 2nd Presbyterian Church,	. . .	5 00	
		<hr/>	1,099 14

LOUISA CO.

Sep. 15, " Alex. Garrett, for the citizens,	. . .	74 50	
21, " Laily's church, per Revd. L. M. Lee,	. . .	20 00	
		<hr/>	94 50

LANCASTER CO.

Sep. 28, " R. H. Edwards, for the citizens,	. . .	301 89	
		<hr/>	301 89

MADISON CO.

Sep. 10, " Nelson W. Cuiler, for the citizens,	. . .	33 50	
		<hr/>	33 50

MONROE CO.

Sep. 27, " J. A. Smith, Union, for the citizens,	. . .	50 00	
		<hr/>	50 00

Amount carried forward, . . .		<hr/>	\$109,607 17
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1855.	To Amount brought forward,		\$109,607 17
VIRGINIA CONTINUED— MATTHEWS CO.			
Sep. 16, "	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	35 00	35 00
MECKLENBURG CO.			
Sep. 15, "	T. M. Kidder, for Sons of Temperance,	15 00	
22, "	R. B. Baptist, for citizens of Boydton,	182 50	
Oct. 10, "	R. B. Baptist, do. do.	57 41	
29, "	R. B. Baptist, do. do.	100 00	
Nov. 7, "	R. B. Baptist, do. do.	91 88	446 79
NORTHAMPTON CO.			
Sep. 6, "	Unknown donor,	10 00	10 00
NOTTOWAY CO.			
Sep. 11, "	E. P. Wilson, for the citizens,	205 25	
21, "	E. P. Wilson, do.	40 00	
Oct. 6, "	E. P. Wilson, do.	41 22	
8, "	E. P. Wilson, do.	53 00	339 47
NELSON CO.			
Sep. 17, "	J. M. Otey, for citizens of Lovingston,	107 45	
Dec. 5, "	Holt Wilson, for citizens of Tye River,	37 50	144 95
NANSEMOND CO.			
Sep. 11, "	"A Lady" per J. R. Kilby,	11 00	
20, "	Mr. Riddick, and others,	15 00	
26, "	M. Briggs,	25 00	
Oct. 6, "	Dr. R. H. Webb, and others,	62 50	113 50
NORFOLK CO.			
Sep. 22, "	Baptist Church, North West, per Holt Wilson,	4 33	
26, "	Citizen's North Side Western Branch, per Holt Wilson,	62 50	
28, "	A. R. Elliott and Miss Harvey,	35 00	
Nov. 6, "	Oak Grove Church,	40 00	
23, "	Oak Grove Church,	15 00	156 83
OLD POINT.			
Sep. 28, "	Jas. Maurice, for the citizens,	103 00	
	" Maj. J. G. Martin, for the Officers and others,	153 75	256 75
ORANGE CO.			
Aug. 23, "	Col. Walker, for Rev. L. M. Lee,	20 00	
25, "	Ladies of Locust Grove,	15 00	
Oct. 13, "	J. Earnest, Pastor of St. Thomas Church,	144 00	179 00
PETERSBURG.			
Aug. 28, "	"Amicus,"	15 00	
29, "	"Humanity," of Dinwiddie,	5 00	
Sep. 7, "	Mrs. Mary R. Cassells,	5 00	
17, "	H. C. Hardy, for the citizens and others,	1,523 01	
18, "	E. B. Branch, for J. Eubank of Lunenburg,	10 00	
26, "	A Lady,	10 00	
Oct. 3, "	McIlvaine & Hardy, for the citizens,	842 95	
18, "	Five Ladies, per E. T. Hardy,	51 00	
	" Miss R. B. Hicks, per Miss Martha Haines Butt,	8 00	2,469 96
Amount carried forward,			\$113,759 42

To amount brought forward, . . . \$113 759 42
1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—PITTSYLVANIA CO.

Sep. 2,	" "A Friend," \$10, "J. L," \$5,	. . .	15 00
10,	" A. S. Buford, for citizens of Danville,	. . .	120 00
22,	" R. W. Lyle, " " " "	. . .	386 75
Oct. 6,	" A. S. Buford, " " " "	. . .	40 00
	" A. T. Oberchair, Parrow & Sweeny's Concert,	. . .	32 37
10,	" S. W. Smith, for the citizens,	. . .	50 00
	" A. S. Buford, " " " "	. . .	160 00
			<hr/> 804 12

PRINCE GEORGE CO.

Sep. 7,	" W. B. Harrison, per T. Branch & Son,	. . .	50 00
	" R. Harrison, B. H. Harrison, Julian Harrison,		
	per T. Branch & Son,	. . .	75 00
8,	" W. E. Wells,	. . .	10 00
19,	" W. B. Harrison,	. . .	100 00
Oct. 19,	" W. B. Harrison, per H. Allmand, Jr.,	. . .	50 00
			<hr/> 285 00

PATRICK CO.

Sep. 20,	" J. C. Mori, Elamsville,	. . .	20 00
			<hr/> 20 00

RICHMOND.

Aug. 18,	" Mawry & Co.,	. . .	25 00
23,	" Wyndham Robinson,	. . .	25 00
25,	" Geo. W. Memford, for the citizens,	. . .	1,909 86
Sep. 3,	" St. Peter's Cathedral, per Revd. M. O'Keef,	. . .	196 00
4,	" G. W. Memford, for the citizens,	. . .	70 00
	" Geo. W. Memford, for Officers & Clerks in the Post		
	Office,	. . .	24 00
5,	" T. W. Pemberton, for Trinity Church Sunday		
	School,	. . .	58 32
7,	" Masonic Lodge, No. 10,	. . .	50 00
15,	" Chas. Morgan,	. . .	5 00
17,	" N. M. Martin,	. . .	25 00
21,	" J. A. Cowardin, for Juvenile Fair,	. . .	28 50
Oct. 10,	" Geo. W. Memford, for the citizens,	. . .	1,000 00
	" Revd. Leroy M. Lee, and wife,	. . .	5 00
			<hr/> 3,421 68

ROCKBRIDGE CO.

Sep. 8,	" Officers & Cadets, Virginia Military Institute, Lex-		
	ington,	. . .	260 28
13,	" N. G. White, for the citizens,	. . .	349 52
	" J. B. Lyle, do. do. " "	. . .	133 63
21,	" A Lady,	. . .	5 00
22,	" Bible Society of Cadets,	. . .	100 00
26,	" J. B. Lyle, for Bethesda Congregation,	. . .	50 00
29,	" Chas. Locker, Balcony Falls,	. . .	25 00
			<hr/> 923 43

ROCKINGHAM CO.

Sep. 17,	" W. W. Green, for citizens of Port Republic,	. . .	20 00
21,	" O. C. Stribling, for citizens of Harrisburg,	. . .	232 75
			<hr/> 252 75

ROANOKE CO.

Sep. 12,	" F. Johnson, for citizens of Salem,	. . .	255 05
17,	" W. P. Strother, for citizens of Salem,	. . .	100 00
21,	" H. Powers, for Presbyterian Church, Big Lick,	. . .	37 50
22,	" St. John's Church, per Revd. W. H. Pendleton,	. . .	58 03
			<hr/> 450 58

Amount carried forward, . . . \$119,916 98

1855.

To amount brought forward, . . . \$119,916 98

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—SUSSEX CO.

Aug. 25, "	George Blow,	.	.	50 00	
Sep. 11, "	A. Aldridge, for the citizens,	.	.	101 00	
17, "	A. Aldridge, do. do.	.	.	26 00	
22, "	W. N. Jarrett, for the citizens,	.	.	108 00	
28, "	W. N. Jarrett, do. do.	.	.	34 50	
Oct. 3, "	A. Aldridge, do. do.	.	.	34 00	
18, "	A. Aldridge, do. do.	.	.	5 00	
Nov. 7, "	A. Aldridge, do. do.	.	.	7 00	
				<hr/>	365 50

SOUTHAMPTON CO.

Sep. 21, "	J. Pretlow, for the citizens,	.	.	40 00	
Oct. 8, "	J. J. Darden, for the citizens,	.	.	45 00	
				<hr/>	85 00

SPRINGS.

Aug. 23, "	C. Cocke, for visitors at Allegheny Springs,	.	.	80 00	
24, "	J. L. Cabell, for Visitors at Red Springs,	.	.	320 00	
"	Messrs. Prindle, M. Nutt, & Wilkinson, White Sulphur Springs,	.	.	100 00	
26, "	P. Cullen, White Sulphur Springs,	.	.	100 00	
28, "	Samuel Dubose, for visitors at Salt Sulphur Springs,	.	.	345 00	
30, "	Visitors at Yellow Springs,	.	.	94 00	
31, "	Visitors at Red Sweet Springs,	.	.	80 00	
"	Visitors at White Sulphur Springs,	.	.	960 35	
Sep. 6, "	Visitors at Sweet Springs,	.	.	336 25	
"	Miss Hopkins of Ala., Sweet Springs,	.	.	5 00	
11, "	F. H. Smith, for Mr. Frazier, Rockbridge alum Springs,	.	.	15 00	
13, "	F. H. Smith, for visitors at Rockbridge alum Springs,	.	.	64 50	
"	N. S. White, for visitors at Burners White Sulphur Springs,	.	.	26 00	
15, "	John Langley, Palmers Springs,	.	.	5 00	
"	"A Lady," Palmers Springs,	.	.	5 00	
20, "	W. H. Roy, Sweet Springs,	.	.	20 00	
				<hr/>	2,556 72

SURREY CO.

Aug. 28, "	T. W. Taylor, for the citizens,	.	.	50 00	
29, "	T. W. Taylor, " "	.	.	235 00	
Sep. 22, "	T. W. Taylor, " "	.	.	50 00	
"	Mr. Southgate, for a gentleman,	.	.	2 00	
				<hr/>	337 00

STAUNTON.

Sep. 8, "	N. K. Trout, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	507 50	
Nov. 3, "	Messrs Gallagher, Steirs, & McElroy, per J. W. M. Mc Clung,	.	.	125 00	
				<hr/>	632 50

SCOTTSVILLE.

Sep. 15, "	J. L. Brady, for Masonic Lodge,	.	.	10 00	
17, "	W. D. Davis, for the citizens,	.	.	189 77	
"	M. B. Harris, for Sons of Temperance,	.	.	10 00	
				<hr/>	209 77

STAFFORD CO.

Sep. 27, "	Elizabeth B. Wallace,	.	.	20 00	
				<hr/>	20 00

Amount carried forward, . . . \$124,123 47

To amount brought forward, . . . \$124,123 47
1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—SHENANDOAH CO.

Oct. 6, " John Rutherford, for the citizens, . . . 115 00
115 00

TYLER CO.

Sep. 27, " D. Hickman, . . . 10 00
10 00

WARREN CO.

Nov. 13, " Revd. C. M. Calloway, Front Royal, . . . 63 00
63 00

WESTMORELAND CO.

Nov. 13, " G. M. C. Oak groves, . . . 5 00
5 00

WILLIAMSBURG.

Sep. 4, " Robert Saunders, for the citizens, . . . 150 00
14, " T. H. Haynes, for workmen at Gas works, . . . 20 00
18, " Revd. W. Lindsay, . . . 1 00
22, " "A Lady, . . . 5 00
176 00

WHEELING.

Sep. 6, " Lodge No. 3. I. O. O. F., . . . 25 00
7, " James Paul, Mayor, for the citizens, . . . 500 00
12, " Workmen at Belmont Iron works, . . . 60 00
20, " Rev. E. T. Perkins, St. Matthew's Church, . . . 215 03
24, " Rev. E. T. Perkins, St. Matthew's Church, . . . 5 00
27, " J. R. Baker, for Presbyterian church, . . . 25 00
830 03

WARRENTON.

Sep. 15, " Edw. M. Spillman, for St. James' church, . . . 114 55
" Edw. M. Spillman, for the citizens, . . . 385 45
" Z. Turner, for Mt. Carmel Masonic Lodge, . . . 136 50
27, " Z. Turner, for two Masonic brethren, . . . 13 50
Oct. 13, " Edw. M. Spillman, for the citizens, . . . 59 83
709 83

WYTHE CO.

Sep. 15, " C. C. Tate, for citizens of Wytheville, . . . 232 00
26, " A. F. Gregory, for Wythe Lead Mining Co, . . . 35 00
267 00

WINCHESTER.

Sep. 18, " J. H. Sherrard, for the citizens, . . . 454 86
454 86

WESTON.

Sep. 24, " R. J. M'Candlish and Judge Camden, . . . 15 00
Oct. 3, " Mr. Bennett, . . . 20 00
35 00

WASHINGTON CO.

Sep. 26, " Slave Bob, . . . 10
28, " L. Baugh, for citizens of Abingdon, . . . 77 25
29, " W. Y. C. White, for citizens of Abingdon, . . . 86 25
164 60

YORKTOWN.

Sep. 26, " R. H. Chamberlaine, for the citizens, . . . 41 25
41 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aug. 8, " Rev. R. D. Woodley, . . . 50 00
" S. S. Stubbs, for S. Shepherd, . . . 25 00
Sep. 6, " W. R. Bland, . . . 5 00
14, " John P. Wilcox, . . . 25 00

Amount carried forward,

105 00 \$126,995 04

To amount brought forward, . . . \$ 126,995 04

1855.

VIRGINIA CONTINUED.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Brought forward,	105 00	
Sep. 17, "	Rev. Geo. S. Carraway,	10 00	
21, "	P. St. Geo. Ambler,	20 00	
25, "	Holt Wilson, for Mt. Olivet Baptist Church,	23 96	
Oct. 6, "	Leroy M. Lee, for sundry persons,	101 75	
"	R Morrison, for Unity and Machpelah churches,	42 25	
"	Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, for Rev. J. J. Royall,	50 00	
23, "	Holt Wilson, for H. Sheaffer and J. M'Corkle,	104 00	
Nov. 12, "	Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, for sundry persons,	23 00	
13, "	Rev. Moses Gibson and Lady,	1 00	
29, "	Holt Wilson, for Rev. J. W. K. Handy,	7 00	
Dec. 1, "	A. F. Leonard, for W. E. Jordan,	5 00	
"	Rev. A. S. Smith, for sundry persons,	71 00	
			564 46

NORTH CAROLINA.—PERSON CO.

Aug. 18, "	Thomas McGehee,	10 00	
"	Hon. E. G. Reade,	25 00	
Nov. 12, "	Hon. E. G. Reade, for citizens of Roxboro,	45 00	
			80 00

EDENTON.

Aug. 23, "	Edward Wood,	25 00	
24, "	James C. Johnston,	100 00	
28, "	T. D. Warren,	150 00	
"	James C. Johnston,	100 00	
Nov. 13, "	St. Paul's Church, per Wm. Badham,	40 00	
			415 00

HEREFORD CO.

Aug. 24, "	K. Rayner,	5 00	
31, "	J. J. Scull,	10 00	
Oct. 8, "	Holt Wilson, for Bethlehem Church,	8 31	
			23 31

BUNCOMBE CO.

Sep. 8, "	R. C. Saunders, Flat Creek,	10 00	
			10 00

BERTIE CO.

Sep. 14, "	Holt Wilson, for citizens of Windsor,	75 00	
17, "	R. H. Cox, for citizens of Roxobel,	60 00	
Oct. 8, "	Holt Wilson, for citizens of Windsor,	41 00	
10, "	R. H. Cox, for citizens of Roxobel,	40 00	
"	P. H. Winston,	3 00	
			219 00

HALIFAX CO.

Aug. 11, "	Gov. John Branch,	25 00	
25, "	T. P. Devereau,	50 00	
Sep. 22, "	T. W. Nicholson,	7 50	
"	Edward A. Thorn,	6 00	
"	A Student of Richmond Hill, per Holt Wilson,	2 50	
"	Citizens of Littleton,	20 00	
25, "	Thos. Arrington, for Met. Prot. Church,	32 00	
			143 00

EDGECOMB CO.

Aug. 26, "	J. L. Bridger,	10 00	
Sep. 9, "	W. S. Battle, Rocky Mount,	20 00	
17, "	Jno. Norfleet, for citizens of Tarboro,	255 86	
			285 86

Amount carried forward, . . . \$128,735 67

To amount brought forward, \$128,735 67
1855.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTINUED.—ELIZABETH CITY.

Aug. 28, "	W. E. Mann,	5 00	
Sep. 6, "	L. D. Starke,	10 00	
19, "	J. J. Grandy, Mayor, for the citizens,	546 00	
		<hr/>	561 00

WILMINGTON.

Aug. 28, "	T. Bird, Jr., for the citizens,	117 00	
Sep. 2, "	P. K. Dickinson,	100 00	
15, "	St. John's Masonic Lodge,	50 00	
"	John McRea, Mayor, for the citizens,	500 00	
27, "	John McRea, Mayor, for the citizens,	420 00	
		<hr/>	1,187 00

WARREN CO.

Aug. 25, "	A visitor at Jones Springs, per Rev. Mr. Wingfield,	10 00	
30, "	Mrs. Lavender, per John White,	55 00	
"	Wm. Plummer, Warrenton,	20 00	
Sep. 2, "	B. Lavender, Shocco Springs,	123 50	
15, "	T. A. Montgomery, for citizens of Warrenton,	100 00	
20, "	T. A. Montgomery, for citizens of Warrenton,	200 38	
"	Visitors at Jones White Sulphur Springs,	200 00	
		<hr/>	708 88

WAKE CO.

Aug. 21, "	G. W. Mordecai, Jno. Devereaux, Chas. Dewey, and J. H. Brian,	95 00	
Sep. 1, "	T. R. Fentress,	10 00	
7, "	Young Ladies' Episcopal School,	36 50	
		<hr/>	141 50

MILTON.

Sep. 10, "	J. Wilson, for the citizens,	70 00	
		<hr/>	70 00

FAYETTEVILLE.

Sep. 12, "	Masonic Lodge No. 8,	60 00	
13, "	P. S. Sutterloh, for the citizens,	500 00	
26, "	Mr. Hensell,	10 00	
Oct. 8, "	Major Laidley,	10 00	
		<hr/>	580 00

WASHINGTON.

Sep. 13, "	Phalanx Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F.,	50 00	
15, "	David T. Taylor, for the citizens,	420 00	
		<hr/>	470 00

GOLDSBORO.

Sep. 15, "	Contribution of the citizens,	80 00	
		<hr/>	80 00

NORTHAMPTON CO.

Sep. 15, "	H. K. Burgwyn, Father and Brother,	100 00	
		<hr/>	100 00

NEWBERN.

Sep. 15, "	J. D. Flanner, for the citizens,	500 00	
20, "	J. D. Flanner, for the citizens,	250 00	
Oct. 8, "	J. D. Flanner, for a citizen,	20 00	
		<hr/>	770 00

BEAUFORT.

Sep. 17, "	L. M. Lee, for the citizens,	70 00	
		<hr/>	70 00

Amount carried forward, \$133,474 05

To amount brought forward, . . . \$133,474 05
1855.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTINUED.—HILLSBORO.

Sep. 18, "	Holt Wilson, for Episcopal Church,	.	28 55	
20, "	A member of St. Matthew's Church,	.	5 00	
Oct. 3, "	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	.	50 00	
			<hr/>	83 55

CHAPEL HILL.

Sep. 21, "	R. B. Saunders, for the citizens,	.	140 86	
"	" A Friend,"	.	5 00	
Dec. 4, "	" A Student,"	.	6 00	
			<hr/>	151 86

NAGS HEAD.

Sep. 21, "	C. M. Parkman, for the visitors,	.	75 00	
			<hr/>	75 00

CHARLOTTE.

Sep. 21, "	Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	.	244 96	
			<hr/>	244 96

WASHINGTON CO.

Sep. 24, "	Isaac Davenport,	.	5 00	
"	J. McBoyle, Plymouth,	.	50 00	
27, "	J. Ramsay, for the citizens,	.	262 54	
Oct. 15, "	J. Ramsay, do. do.	.	23 44	
			<hr/>	340 98

GREENSBORO.

Sep. 27, "	J. H. Lindsay, for the citizens,	.	197 25	
"	J. H. Lindsay, for Young Ladies Methodist College,	.	38 00	
"	J. H. Lindsay, do. do. Edgeworth Insti- tute,	.	80 00	
			<hr/>	317 25

PITTBORO.

Sep. 10, "	Leroy M. Lee, for Revd. Mr. Barringer,	.	10 00	
Oct. 2, "	Hon. A. Rencher, for the citizens,	.	210 00	
24, "	Hon. A. Rencher, do. do.	.	21 00	
			<hr/>	241 00

PERQUIMONS CO.

Oct. 5, "	M. O. Jordan, for the citizens,	.	125 00	
			<hr/>	125 00

ALAMANCE CO.

Oct. 10, "	P. R. Harden, for the citizens,	.	14 00	
			<hr/>	14 00

MARTIN CO.

Oct. 15, "	D. W. Bagley, for the citizens,	.	90 00	
			<hr/>	90 00

LINCOLNTON.

Oct. 29, "	J. T. Alexander, for the Masons,	.	25 00	
			<hr/>	25 00

LEWISBURG.

Nov. 23, "	Jos. Perry, for the Masons,	.	108 10	
			<hr/>	108 10

BEATTYS FORD.

Nov. 27, "	Mary V. Hamilton and other little girls,	.	5 00	
			<hr/>	5 00

MURFREESBORO.

Nov. 27, "	H. G. Trader & Co.,	.	10 00	
			<hr/>	10 00

Amount carried forward, . . . \$135,305 75

To amount brought forward, . . . \$135,305 75
1855.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTINUED.—ANSON CO.

Aug. 26, “	“Spero,”	.	.	.	.	5 00	
Oct. 3, “	Anonymous,	.	.	.	.	10 00	
							15 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—CAMDEN.

Sep. 15, “	W. E. Johnston, for the citizens,	.	.	90 50	
Oct. 8, “	W. H. R. Workan, for the children,	.	.	40 25	
					130 75

COLUMBIA.

Sep. 15, “	E. J. Arthur, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	500 00	
17, “	E. H. Britton & Co, do. do.	.	.	69 00	
19, “	E. J. Arthur, Mayor, do. do.	.	.	501 50	
Oct. 8, “	Jno. Usher, for Historical Club,	.	.	44 50	
					1,115 00

SPARTANSBURG.

Oct. 15, “	David Duncan,	.	.	20 00	
					20 00

HARTSVILLE.

Oct. 26, “	“A Friend,”	.	.	5 00	
Sep. 22, “	A Lady, N. G. B.	.	.	10 00	
					15 00

CHARLESTON.

Aug. 30, “	A. S. Willington, for the citizens,	.	.	302 00	
Sep. 2, “	G. R. Richards, President Etna Fire Engine Co.,	.	.	115 00	
8, “	A. S. Willington & Co., for the citizens,	.	.	87 00	
13, “	A. S. Willington & Co., do. do.	.	.	78 00	
20, “	A. S. Willington & Co., do. do.	.	.	101 00	
22, “	A. S. Willington & Co., do. do.	.	.	97 50	
26, “	G. N. Coffin, for the Hebrew Ladies,	.	.	50 00	
27, “	A. S. Willington & Co., for the citizens,	.	.	112 36	
29, “	A. S. Willington & Co., do. do.	.	.	114 00	
Oct. 10, “	J. K. Sass, for Church of the Holy Cross, Claremont	.	.		
	Parish,	.	.	113 50	
“	J. K. Sass, for a Lady of Pendleton,	.	.	20 00	
13, “	J. K. Sass, for St. Michael's Church,	.	.	166 43	
15, “	J. K. Sass, for Calvary Church,	.	.	12 00	
17, “	A. S. Willington, for the citizens,	.	.	27 00	
19, “	Revd. C. C. Pinckney, for the Orphans of Episcopal	.	.		
	church, \$200. (this was afterwards withdrawn,				
	by order of Mr. Pinckney.)				
“	J. K. Sass, for Methodist Prot. Church,	.	.	20 50	
29, “	J. K. Sass, for the citizens,	.	.	25 00	
Nov. 16, “	A. S. Willington & Co., for the citizens,	.	.	115 00	
					1,556 29

GEORGETOWN.

Sep. 21, “	C. H. Pritchard, for the citizens,	.	.	103 20	
Oct. 5, “	C. H. Pritchard, do. do.	.	.	5 00	
					108 20

GEORGIA.—SAVANNAH.

Aug. 24, “	Young Men's Benevolent Association,	.	.	500 00	
25, “	E. C. Anderson, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	500 00	
“	R. B. Hilston, do. do.	.	.	1,272 00	
					2,272 00

AUGUSTA.

Sep. 1, “	City Councils, per W. E. Deanny, Mayor,	.	.	500 00	
“	W. E. Deanny, Mayor, for the citizens,	.	.	676 92	
13, “	A Lady,	.	.	5 00	

Amount carried forward,	.	.	.	1,181 92	\$140,537 99
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To amount brought forward, . . . \$140,537 99
1855.

GEORGIA CONTINUED.—AUGUSTA.

Brought forward,	. . .	1,181 92	
Sep. 22, " D. H. Wilcox,	. . .	99 01	
" City Councils, per Judge W. Milo Olin,	. . .	100 00	
		<u> </u>	1,380 93

COLUMBUS.

Sep. 14, " A Boy,	. . .	12 00	
19, " W. Williams, Mayor, for the citizens,	. . .	514 00	
		<u> </u>	526 00

MACON.

Sep. 15, " B. F. Ross, Mayor, for the citizens,	. . .	200 00	
		<u> </u>	200 00

ATHENS.

Nov. 23, " A. F. Hill,	. . .	20 00	
" Rosewell Sunday School,	. . .	18 00	
		<u> </u>	38 00

ALABAMA.—HUNTSVILLE.

Sep. 20, " Church of the Nativity, per David May,	. . .	25 00	
		<u> </u>	25 00

MONTGOMERY.

Sep. 27, " W. B. Bell, for the citizens,	. . .	484 60	
		<u> </u>	484 60

SUMPTERVILLE.

Oct. 3, " L. H. Anderson,	. . .	50 00	
		<u> </u>	50 00

FLORIDA.—TALLAHASSEE.

Oct. 3, " T. Haywood, Intendant, for the citizens,	. . .	300 00	
Dec. 6, " Holt Wilson, for T. Haywood,	. . .	5 00	
		<u> </u>	305 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Sep. 29, " Rev. B. M. Miller, for citizens of Church Hill,	. . .	55 00	
" Rt. Rev. Bishop M'Gill, for Rev. Mr. ———,	. . .	30 00	
		<u> </u>	85 00

LOUISIANA.

Aug. 16, " Miss Annie M. Andrews,	. . .	10 00	
		<u> </u>	10 00

NEW ORLEANS.

Sep. 22, " M. A. Helm, for the citizens,	. . .	215 00	
" J. F. Dameron,	. . .	20 00	
" F. Faber,	. . .	10 00	
Oct. 31, " New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line, per F. J. Clack, Esq.,	. . .	250 00	
		<u> </u>	495 00

NATCHITOCHES.

Oct. 13, " Holt Wilson, for the citizens,	. . .	58 75	
		<u> </u>	58 75

OAKWOOD.

Oct. 13, " A Lady—M. M. C.,	. . .	10 00	
		<u> </u>	10 00

TENNESSEE.

Sep. 29, " "A Poor Man," Nashville,	. . .	5 00	
		<u> </u>	5 00

KENTUCKY.—LEXINGTON.

Aug. 29, " F. Dewees,	. . .	10 00	
		<u> </u>	10 00

Amount carried forward, . . .		<u> </u>	\$144,221 27
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To amount brought forward, . . .		\$144,221 27	
1855.	KENTUCKY CONTINUED.—NICHOLAS CO.		
Oct. 15, "	Mrs. Ann E. Bedinger, . . .	100 00	100 00
OHIO.—CLEVELAND.			
Sep. 18, "	Rev. Geo. L. Little, for 1st Methodist church, . . .	6 00	
25, "	Jos. Perkins, for a church, . . .	50 00	56 00
ASHTABULA.			
Oct. 8, "	L. Willard, for St. Peter's Church, . . .	5 00	5 00
ZANESVILLE.			
Oct. 13, "	Jas. Bruner, for Methodist Church, . . .	30 70	30 70
COLUMBUS.			
Aug. 15, "	W. W. Brown, . . .	10 00	10 00
NEWARK.			
Nov. 12, "	Children of Public School, . . .	24 50	24 50
ILLINOIS.—CHICAGO.			
Sep. 29, "	S. D. Boone, Mayor, for the citizens, . . .	1,500 00	
21, "	S. D. Boone, Mayor, do. do. . .	1,500 00	
22, "	S. D. Boone, Mayor, do. do. . .	1,000 00	
Oct. 8, "	S. D. Boone, Mayor, do. do. . .	1,150 00	
15, "	S. D. Boone, Mayor, do. do. . .	305 00	5,455 00
PEORIA.			
Sep. 26, "	P. Hudson, for I. O. O. F., . . .	25 00	25 00
MISSOURI.—ST. LOUIS.			
Sep. 18, "	P. A. P. . . .	10 00	
27, "	Wm Matthews, for the citizens, . . .	482 00	
"	Wm. Matthews, do. do. . .	1,200 00	
29, "	Wm. Matthews, do. do. . .	746 46	
Oct. 3, "	Geo. Washington, Masonic Lodge, . . .	50 00	
29, "	Polar Star, Masonic Lodge, . . .	50 00	2,538 46
PIKE CO.			
Oct. 13, "	W. Davis, for the churches, . . .	29 00	20 00
PLATTSBURG.			
Nov. 24, "	J. H. Birch, Jr., . . .	10 00	10 00
U. S. NAVY.			
Aug. 16, "	Lt. C. H. Poor, . . .	10 00	
17, "	Purser J. Y. Mason, . . .	15 00	
18, "	" An Officer," . . .	5 00	
25, "	W. M. Caldwell, . . .	5 00	
"	Lt. Cooper, . . .	5 00	
"	Dr. Blacknall, . . .	10 00	
27, "	Lt. North, . . .	10 00	
31, "	Dr. F. Horner, . . .	5 00	
"	Capt. Carpender. . .	10 00	
Sep. 4, "	Capt. C. K. Stribling, . . .	50 00	
8, "	Officers, Crew, and Marines, Receiving Ship North Carolina, . . .	88 00	
"	Lt. Williamson, . . .	10 00	
Amount carried forward, . . .		223 00	\$152,495 93

1855.

To amount brought forward, . . . \$152,495 93

U. S. NAVY.

	Brought forward, . . .	223 00	
Sep. 8, "	Purser E. T. Dunn, . . .	20 00	
12, "	G. P. Walsh, . . .	5 00	
14, "	Officers, and Crew, Steamer Hetzel, . . .	103 00	
18, "	Officers, and Crew, Steamer Michigan, . . .	95 96	
Nov. 7, "	Capt. Mayo, . . .	40 00	
			486 96

MISCELLANEOUS, OMISSIONS, AND ADDENDA.

Aug. 18, "	Officers, and Crew, Steamship Roanoke, . . .	75 00	
"	Dr. Saml. Moseley, . . .	100 00	
"	" Humanity," . . .	20 00	
23, "	Unknown donors, . . .	30 00	
24, "	Unknown donors, . . .	5 00	
25, "	Wm. Wallace, Phila., . . .	10 00	
"	E. A. Knight, . . .	61 50	
Sep. 8, "	Unknown donor, . . .	5 00	
13, "	Officers, and Crew, Steamship Jamestown, . . .	150 00	
20, "	Anonymous, . . .	10 00	
22, "	Holt Wilson, from unknown donor, . . .	2 50	
Oct. 6, "	A. M. Gorman, and S. E. Howley, N. C. . .	2 00	
8, "	A. G. Gray, for passengers, Steamship George Law, on a voyage from Aspinwall to New York, . . .	447 50	
"	A. G. Gray, for residents of Aspinwall, . . .	242 50	
24, "	Unknown donor, . . .	5 00	
Nov. 12, "	J. Pickett, . . .	10 00	
"	N. C. Whitehead, acting Mayor, for the Orphans, . . .	1,005 00	
"	A. M. Cunningham, . . .	5 00	
"	Rev. A. S. Smith, for a church in Surry Co. Va., . . .	10 00	
"	F. N. Watkins, for citizens of Prince Edward Co. Va., . . .	84 50	
13, "	Sales of sundry articles, . . .	442 78	
1856.	" Sales of Coal, . . .	267 40	
May 13, "	Contribution from British Government, per G. P. R. James, . . .	152 28	
"	Contribution from Winchester, Va., . . .	40 75	
July 7, "	Brown, Johnston & Co., New York, . . .	36 00	
"	Interest account, . . .	1,035 13	
			4,254 83

Amount carried forward, . . . \$157,237 72

To total amount of contributions brought forward, .	\$157,237 72
By amount expended by Wm. B. Ferguson, late President, \$3,157 10	
“ Paid nurses, for attendance upon the sick, .	3,977 69
“ Paid expenses of doctors, .	2,244 79
“ Paid hack hire, purchase of horses and repairs of carriages for doctors used during the fever, .	3,799 72
“ Paid for wood, for use of steamer Princess Anne, employed in bringing supplies, &c., from Hampton Roads; and for distribution to the poor during the winter 1855, '56, .	6,682 49
“ Paid for medicines,	2,901 98
“ Paid undertakers,	5,868 25
“ Paid for digging graves,	1,939 00
“ Julappi and Howard Hospitals, including wages of servants and nurses, transportation of the sick, &c., &c.,	7,736 65
“ Expenses of ward stores and general stores, drayage, labor, &c.,	480 13
“ Wages of men on steamer Princess Anne and other expenses,	659 40
“ Wages of those in service of the Association, office rent, &c.,	345 49
“ Groceries, &c., for distribution to the sick and poor,	6,934 14
“ Freight and labor on cargo of ice and coal, . .	426 04
“ City Watch,	1,148 25
“ National Hotel, for board of doctors and use of hospital,	6,157 49
“ Mrs. W. V. Robinson, for soup,	831 87
“ Orphans' Asylum, expenses of servants, rent, marketing, groceries, furniture, teachers, matron, &c., &c.,	8,670 67
“ General distribution to the poor during the winter of 1855, '56,	3,567 89
“ Medals presented to doctors and nurses, . .	1,594 85
“ Cemetery lot, stone work and railing, . .	919 16
“ Paid for taking “List of Deaths,”	150 00
“ Recording deeds and tel. dispatch,	9 64
	<hr/> 70,202 69
“ Sent to Portsmouth Relief Association, by direction of the donors,	19,071 89
“ Permanent investment for support of Orphans' Asylum,	58,867 40
“ Balance in bank,	9,095 74
	<hr/> \$157,237 72
1857.	
Jan. 1, To balance in bank,	\$9,095 74

RECAPITULATION.

Maine,	\$1,663 00
New Hampshire,	80 00
Massachusetts,	10,627 55
Rhode Island,	2,257 66
Connecticut,	1,150 10
New York,	35,518 39
New Jersey,	5,319 42
Pennsylvania,	20,171 64
Delaware,	2,202 50
Maryland,	3,514 80
District of Columbia,	11,538 90
Virginia,	33 515 54
North Carolina,	7,761 25
South Carolina,	2,945 24
Georgia,	4,416 93
Alabama,	559 60
Florida,	305 00
Mississippi,	85 00
Louisiana,	573 75
Tennessee,	5 00
Kentucky,	110 00
Ohio,	126 20
Illinois,	5,480 00
Missouri,	2,563 46
U. S. Navy,	486 96
Miscellaneous,	4,254 83
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: bottom;"/> \$157,237 72

Statement of amounts handed to W. H. Brune, Treasurer of Baltimore Relief Committee, by non-residents of the City of Baltimore, which was expended for provisions, &c., for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Board of Maryland Pilots, . . .	Maryland.	73 00	
Citizens of Charles Co., . . .	"	221 50	
Citizens of Cumberland, . . .	"	111 00	
Emmertown Post Office, \$25 00.	Abington Post		
Office. \$5 00, . . .	"	30 00	
St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, . . .	"	310 00	
Presbyterian Church, " . . .	"	60 00	
African Church, " . . .	"	30 25	
Naval Academy, " per Rev. T. B. Bartow, . . .	"	215 80	
Geo. W. Hall, Harford, . . .	"	10 00	
Bayside Lodge, St. Michaels, . . .	"	20 00	
Westminster Church, . . .	"	234 60	
Citizens of Kent County, . . .	"	20 00	
Citizens of Elkton, . . .	"	306 25	
Rev. John R. Keech, Springfield, . . .	"	51 51	
Company K., Fort McHenry, . . .	"	24 90	
Colored Missionary Society, Ellicott's Mills, . . .	"	5 00	
W. Cooke & Sons, from counties, . . .	"	35 00	
D. M. Seymour, Hartford, . . .	"	10 00	
Citizens of Chestertown, . . .	"	300 00	
Two Gentlemen of South River, Anne Arundel Co., . . .	"	40 00	
New Market Post Office, . . .	"	10 00	
Mayor Lewin, from Allhalloween Parish, . . .	"	63 06	
			2,182 77
York Post Office, . . .	Pennsylvania.	5 00	
Citizens of Pittsburgh, . . .	"	2,348 21	
Citizens of York, . . .	"	1,242 11	
Francis Sellers, Pittsburgh, for Prot. Epis. Church, East Liberty, . . .	"	30 22	
Rev. T. B. Lyman, Pittsburgh, for Trinity Church, . . .	"	300 00	
Dr. Brietenbach, . . .	"	1 00	
			3,926 54
St. John's Church, Washington, . . .	D. C.	150 03	
Capt. Meigs, Com. Pub. Works, Washington, . . .	"	540 62	
Servants at Willard's Hotel, Washington, . . .	"	37 50	
Thos. O. Hills, and Wm. Leishear, Washington, . . .	"	70 25	
			798 40
Citizens of Cincinnati, . . .	Ohio.	2,730 65	
			2,730 65
Citizens of Louisville, . . .	Kentucky.	2,850 00	
			2,850 00
Amos Wade, Newbern, . . .	N. Carolina.	25 00	
			25 00
Logan McNight, New Orleans, . . .	Louisiana.	20 00	
			20 00
Capt. Bigelow, . . .	U. S. N.	50 00	
			50 00
John C. Sehrt, Martinsburg, . . .	Virginia.	10 25	
W. T. Leavitt, . . .	"	20 00	
James B. McCarty, . . .	"	80 00	100 25
			\$12,683 61

List of Provisions, Medicines, Clothing and Supplies of every description sent to Norfolk during the fever, 1855.

North Danvers, Mass.—A. Putnam, 60 pairs boys' shoes.

New York.—Turner & Brothers, 24 cases ginger wine; Blow & March, 5 boxes lemons; a baker, name unknown, 5 barrels pilot bread; Samuel Milbank, 12 barrels porter, 2 barrels crackers; Knickerbocker Ice Co., 106 tons, 13 cwt. 20 lb. ice; Unknown donor, a lot of wine.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn Female Employment Society, 3 packages children's clothing, value \$300.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Ladies of St. Peters Church, 1 package children's clothing.

Pottstown, Pa.—Ladies of, 1 package children's clothing, 50 articles.

Norristown, Pa.—Public School, 1 package children's clothing, 50 suits.

Philadelphia.—Walnut St. Public School, 100 garments for children; Powers & Weightman, 212 bottles Huxham's tinc. bark, 5 oz. cit. iron, 1 bag corks; Thomas Webster, Jr., Chairman of Philadelphia Relief Committee, large quantities (amounting to thousands of dollars,) of ice cream, lemons, oranges, tea, coffee, cheese, butter, lard, hams, tongues, bread, toasted bread, crackers, chickens, wine, brandy, ale, guava jelly, lime juice, mineral water, mustard, clothing, blankets, shoes, mattresses, sponges, leeches, hay, medicines, chloride of lime, castile soap, bay rum, arom. vinegar.

Baltimore.—F. A. Levering, Chairman of Baltimore Relief Committee, the following articles, valued about \$26,000: 10,150 loaves bread, 245 barrels crackers, 650 bags corn meal, 229 barrels flour, 100 bushels oats, 100 bushels corn, 100 bushels chill feed, 30 bales hay, 275 bushels potatoes, 16 tierces rice, 58 bags and barrels coffee, 35 half chests tea, 104 tierces and barrels sugar, 28 barrels molasses, 49 boxes cheese, 175 boxes herrings, 107 kegs butter, 123 kegs lard, 20 barrels pork, 52 barrels beef, 45 casks shoulders, 2 casks hams, 140 sheep, 140 doz. chickens, 40 doz eggs, 47 sacks salt, 86 boxes candles, 54 boxes soap, 2 casks ale, 1 qr. cask wine, 8 casks porter, 20 baskets wine, 10 doz. jelly, 5 boxes each, broom and cocoa, 8 boxes each, chocolate and farina, 100 lbs. tapioca, 12 kegs tamarinds, 18 boxes mustard, 6 boxes oranges, 11 boxes lemons, 300 leeches, drugs, value \$400, 10 reams paper, 20 bedsteads, 250 mattresses, 250 cots, 325 pillows, 2 buggy wagons, 1 hearse, 260 coffins; Marston & Bro., 1 package bed pans, mugs, &c.; C. D. Shryock, 1 doz. bottles pure lemon juice; Mayor Hinks, 4 packages clothing for orphans; J. D. Mason & Co., 12 barrels wine biscuits; J. Malcolm & Co., 10 bags meal; G. W. Arnold, 400 loaves bread; White & Elder, 1 chest tea; J. Parkhurst, 1 chest tea; Jos. A. Thomas, for young ladies, 1 package clothing, 70 garments, for orphans; A "Little Girl," 1 package clothing for orphans; Unknown donor, a quantity of clothing for orphans; Unknown donor, 1 barrel crackers; Unknown donor, 25 coffins; Unknown donor, 2 boxes clothing for orphans; Ladies of Christ Church, 670 pieces clothing for orphans.

Washington.—Mrs. Almy, 1 package clothing for orphans; Geo. H. Jones, for the ladies, 2 packages clothing for orphans; J. H. Riley, for the citizens, 1 box, 2 bundles clothing for orphans; Mrs. Geo. H. Jones, 1 box clothing for orphans.

Alexandria, Va.—G. P. Wise, Mayor, 10 barrels soda biscuits, 10 barrels crackers, 10 barrels pilot bread, 10 boxes candles, 10 boxes soap, 20 barrels meal, 2 m. segars, 1 qr. cask wine, 1 qr. cask brandy.

Brandon, Va.—W. B. Harrison, at sundry times, provisions, butter, &c.

Charlestown, Va.—Isaac N. Carter, for the ladies, 1 package clothing.

Clarkesville, Va.—Citizens of, 17 barrels flour.

Clarke Co., Va.—Rev. J. D. Powell, for ladies and children of his Parish, 97 articles children's clothing; Mrs. Rebecca Smith, 1 package clothing.

Charles City Co., Va.—West & Gatewood, 1 m. ft. plank.

Hampton, Va.—Jos. Segar, 1 barrel flour.

Jefferson Co., Va.—Selena and Hannah Williams, 1 box, 40 garments clothing for the orphans.

Isle of Wight Co., Va.—Thomas, Adams & Co., for the citizens, 150 bushels meal, 132 hams, 8 barrels potatoes, 9 calves, 15 lambs and sheep, 163 doz. eggs, 54 lbs. butter, 1 barrel flour, 29 ducks, 65 chickens, 27 geese, 10 barrels apples, 4 barrels

pea nuts, 10 bushels dried apples, 5 baskets tomatoes, a lot of fruit, vegetables &c.; Mr. James Scott, 1 box clothing; Womble & Wilson, 1 box containing 30 pieces bacon.

King and Queen Co., Va.—Alex. Fleet, for the citizens, 110 bushels meal, 5 barrels flour, 13 bushels corn, 27 sheep, 9 calves, 11 pigs, 20 doz. chickens, 12 doz. eggs.

Lynchburg, Va.—Ladies of 2nd. Presbyterian Church, 1 box clothing.

Petersburg, Va.—The citizens of Petersburg, crackers, bread, bacon, rice, chickens, &c., value \$540 26; A lady, 1 package clothing; Bragg & Son, 2 boxes bread, 3 barrels crackers; H. C. Hardy, for a "few ladies," 3 boxes clothing.

Norfolk, Va.—Geo. Reid, 20 bushels meal.

Prince Edward Co., Va.—Unknown, 15 chickens.

Richmond, Va.—Clover Hill Coal Company, 2205 bushels coal; John Clendenning, 1 cask porter; C. W. Harwood, 1 barrel soda crackers; J. P. Ballard, 1 horse; Thos. Dodamead, for the citizens, 5 gallons brandy, 5 gallons port wine, 1 box lemons, 2 barrels bread, 2 horses, 2 casks porter, 24 barrels crackers, coffins, 50 bushels oats, 5 bales hay, 24 bales oats.

Sussex Co., Va.—A. Aldridge, lot of flour, meal, bacon, corn, chickens.

Southampton Co., Va.—J. Putlow, for the citizens, chickens, eggs, value \$40; James Mygett, 28 bushels meal, 1 barrel vinegar.

Portsmouth, Va.—Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co., 900 lbs. bacon.

Botetourt Co., Va.—Winston & Powers, for citizens, 3 barrels flour, 3 barrels meal; Thos. Dodamead, for unknown donor, 2 barrels flour.

Gordonsville, Va.—Mrs. Dr. Beale, 1 box clothing.

Plymouth, N. C.—Jos. Ramsay, 50 bushels meal; a citizen, provisions, valued at \$45 94.

Margarettsville, N. C.—Genl. W. H. Whitehead, 20 bushels meal, 75 cords wood.

Edenton, N. C.—B. W. Hathaway, 19 bags, and 14 barrels meal.

Wilmington, N. C.—Citizens of, 2 casks rice.

Warren Co., N. C.—Young Ladies of Collegiate Institute, 1 box candy, 54 garments for orphans.

Wake Co., N. C.—Major W. F. Collins, 1 barrel flour; Revd. G. W. Thompson, 7 sacks flour.

Perquimons Co., N. C.—M. O. Jordan, for citizens, 42 bags meal.

Graham, N. C.—P. R. Harden, for citizens, 11 barrels, and 6 bags flour.

Lewisburg, N. C.—Joel Thomas, for citizens, 22 barrels flour.

Franklin Co., N. C.—Joel Thomas, for citizens, 12 barrels flour.

Murfreesboro, N. C.—Mrs. Worthington, a lot of preserves; J. W. Harrell, for citizens, 100 bushels meal, 279 chickens, 75 hams.

Northampton, Co., N. C.—Dr. Wm. Collins, for citizens, lot of meal, box provisions, box chickens.

Charleston, S. C.—G. N. Coffin, for Hebrew Ladies, 1 box containing clothing for orphans; Wm. C. Gatewood, 1 barrel limes.

Lexington, Ky.—Lexington Mustard Company, packages of mustard.

Gosport.—U. S. Navy Yard, coffins.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING HELD BY THE PHYSICIANS OF NORFOLK.

At a meeting of the Medical Faculty of the City of Norfolk, held on the evening of the 9th of April, 1856, at the Hall of the Aid Fire Company, on motion of Dr. R. B. Tunstall, Dr. D. M. Wright was called to the Chair, and Dr. E. D. Granier was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting in the following appropriate and touching remarks, a copy of which he kindly consented to give to the Secretary for publication, at the solicitation of all present:—

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, in being called to preside over your deliberations on an occasion of such melancholy interest.

We have assembled, gentlemen, to commemorate the noble deeds, and pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those fearless and faithful spirits, who, sacrificing themselves on the altar of duty, fell nobly battling in the cause of humanity. Generous and faithful custodians of the public health, when the shrieks and dying groans in our sister city announced the close approach of the invisible foe; whilst with wise precaution and sagacious foresight they admonished all who could to fly, themselves stood firm and steadfast at their post.

Soon the voice of the gallant UPSHUR is heard, proclaiming the enemy on our shore, and the deadly conflict begun.

The insatiate Archer, as if vengeful of the efforts made by our skillful and heroic friends to arrest his fatal progress, with partial aim directed his poisoned shafts against the ranks of our profession. Swift the fatal arrow sped, and one by one in rapid succession those dauntless heroes fell.

Amongst the earliest victims of the dread Destroyer, was the venerable SYLVESTER. Prudent, sagacious, and eminently practical, a discerning public had justly placed him in the front ranks of his profession.

He was quickly followed by his son, Dr. RICHARD SYLVESTER, a young gentleman of amiable disposition and fine attainments. He had but recently entered upon the stern and arduous duties of his profession, but his zeal and industry, with his superior natural abilities, gave promise of much future usefulness.

Him, next follows the brave CONSTABLE, than whom none contended with the enemy more manfully, or met death with greater philosophic calmness.

The kind and gentle HALSON next falls. Pure in sentiment, cultivated in taste, with a mind enriched by years of study and contemplation, he was at once an honor to the profession, and an ornament to society.

The intelligence of the death of the indefatigable HIGGINS is next received. Stern and resolute, yet kind and sympathetic, he seemed the man for the occasion, but the rugged oak is oft the first to yield to the furious storm.

Nor the vigor of youth, nor the maturity of manhood proved a barrier to the Parthian arrows of the Destroyer, and soon the youthful BRIGGS is numbered with the dead. They snapped the silken cords which else had drawn him to other and far happier scenes, and he yielded his life to a stern and manly sense of duty.

A few days only elapse, and again we are called to mourn the loss of another valued member of our fraternity. The death of DR. RICHARD TUNSTALL filled every breast with profoundest grief. The duties which he had assumed, required not only a thorough and practical knowledge of his profession, but a degree of caution and assiduity which but few possess. Faithfully he discharged those duties, till exhausted by his incessant labors, he fell an easy victim of the disease.

The ranks of the profession had now been thinned by disease and death to less than one fourth of their original number. Still the pestilence raged with unabated fury. The Angel of Death still hovers over our devoted city, other victims are demanded, and he who first proclaimed the enemy's approach, he who battled so manfully, so successfully, and for a time single-handed—he, the gifted, gallant UPSHUR, falls.

Scarcely had the public mind recovered from the shock which the death of one so admired, so beloved had occasioned, when again the fountains of grief are burst asunder by the overwhelming intelligence of the death of Dr. HENRY SELDEN.

Though comparatively a young man, Dr. Henry Selden had already acquired much professional distinction. Thoroughly educated, with a mind peculiarly adapted to his profession, with all those high moral qualities which command respect and secure esteem, and with manners peculiarly bland and attractive, it were difficult to imagine that such an one could fall short of eminence. In his death science mourns the loss of one of her most gifted and promising sons.

Such, gentlemen, is the lengthened list of those whose sad fate we are called on to deplore.

The heart swells with pride at the contemplation of their heroic conduct, and the annals of our profession will be enriched by a record of their names and their deeds.

But, gentlemen, whilst we mourn the loss of those whom a personal acquaintance, and long professional intercourse had endeared to us, we are not unmindful of those noble strangers, who in the hour of need, when the cry of distress was borne on every breeze, with a generous sympathy above all praise came promptly to our relief, and sacrificed their lives in their noble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted.

A tear to their memory. Long, long will it remain embalmed in the hearts of a grateful community.

On motion of Dr. Moore, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to draft preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, Drs. Moore, Selden, Cowdery, Tunstall, Campbell, Holmes and Marsh, who after a short recess reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to remove from among us a number of our professional brethren, in the midst of their usefulness, and while in the active discharge of duties of the most exalted and responsible character, displaying a heroism such as in no age or

country has ever been surpassed, if equalled; and as it is at all times proper to commemorate noble deeds whenever and wherever seen; and as a moral courage, a humane, charitable, disinterested and self-sacrificing spirit was displayed by our lamented professional brethren in the most appalling pestilence which history records, this conduct on their part being to us a just cause of professional pride;—and whereas the labor and exertions imposed upon them was an appeal to the profession throughout the country for assistance, which was cheerfully and heroically responded to by our professional brethren from abroad, who, losing sight of themselves in the distress which surrounded us, came to us in our time of need and devoted themselves at the peril of their lives to the great work of relieving and of ministering to the sick; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death—we lament and mourn with unfeigned sorrow, the loss to us and the country of some of the brightest ornaments our profession claimed, and that we will cherish the memory of Sylvester, Higgins, Halson, Selden, Upshur, Constable, Tunstall and Briggs of our own Physicians with feelings of professional pride, as well as the memory of Gebhart, Gooch, Thompson, Craycroft, Fliess, Booth, Howe, McDowell, Kierson, Blow, Handy, Smith, Jackson, De Berche, Schell, Obermuller, Berry, Dillard, Capry, and Schissinger, those noble spirits, who came to our assistance from abroad.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days, as a token of respect and affection for those of our profession who have fallen in the late epidemic.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the committee appointed by our fellow-citizens to have a monument erected to the memory of the Physicians, Ministers, Apothecaries, Nurses and others who fell in the late epidemic, and request that the monument be erected in or near some public thoroughfare, that it may be seen by us in our every day walks and by those who visit us, and that it may serve to keep in our minds their noble deeds and thereby stimulate us to emulate them.

Resolved, That we hereby offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the families of those of our own and visiting Physicians who fell martyrs in the cause of humanity, and pray that He who “tempers the wind to the shorn lamb” will comfort them in their affliction with that comfort which He alone can give.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish the families of those Physicians who fell in the late epidemic with a copy of these resolutions with such remarks as he may deem proper.

On motion of Dr. Tunstall the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That our City Councils be and are hereby requested to vote some testimonial or token to those Physicians, Apothecaries, Nurses and others who visited us and gave us their services in the recent epidemic, and whose lives were spared as an acknowledgment of their valuable services and heroic conduct.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Aid Fire Company for the use of their Hall.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

E. D. GRANIER, M. D., Secretary.

D. M. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Chairman.

DR. FENNER'S REPORT ON THE HOSPITAL.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 14, 1855.

MR. W. B. FERGUSON, *President Howard Association,*
DR. W. J. MOORE, *President Board of Health,*
MR. A. B. COOKE, *Assistant to the Mayor of Norfolk.*

Gentlemen :

Being about to depart from your afflicted city, I beg leave before going to surrender the trust you have confided to me in connection with my friend, Dr. Cornelius Beard, of New Orleans. It will be recollected that on the 27th of August last, Dr. B. and myself were invited to attend a joint meeting of your respective bodies, which was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the sanitary condition of your city, and the best means of affording relief to its plague-stricken inhabitants. It was resolved to establish a hospital in a central part of the city, for the reception of such persons of all classes as could not properly be attended to at their homes, and a committee was appointed to carry this resolution into effect as speedily as possible. Dr. B. and myself were requested to co-operate with that committee in the selection of a suitable building for a hospital, and to give directions for its organization, and to take charge of its medical management. These duties have been performed to the best of our abilities, and you now have in the heart of your city a hospital completely equipped, that will compare favorably, in respect to *comfort* and *medical attendance*, with any in the country. As Dr. Beard was compelled to leave you a short time since, it devolves upon me to lay before you a report on the medical management of that institution up to the present time.

The new Howard Infirmary was opened for the reception of patients on the 29th of August, and 15 were admitted the first day. From that time up to 14th September there have been admitted

Whites,	.	.	.	.	143	
Colored,	.	.	.	.	50	
					<hr/>	193
Discharged,	.	.	.	.		78
Died, White,	.	.	.	.	66	
Colored,	.	.	.	.	3	
					<hr/>	69
						<hr/>
						147
Remaining at this date,						
White,	.	.	.	.	31	
Colored,	.	.	.	.	15	
					<hr/>	46

The rate of mortality has been only $35\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., or about one in five

of the admissions, and will compare most favorably with that attained by any hospital in the world in Yellow Fever Epidemics. You will thus observe that your new infirmary, so hastily gotten up and put in operation, has produced the *most* gratifying result. It is proper for me to state that very soon after the infirmary was opened, there arrived in your city experienced and skillful physicians from cities where yellow fever frequently prevails, to whom wards were given as fast as they were fitted up, with *unlimited control of the same*. The gentlemen who first entered on duty were Dr. Reed, of Savannah, Dr. Huger, of Charleston, and Dr. Campbell, of New Orleans ; but the latter having asked to be relieved, on account of pressing engagements outside, his wards were assigned to Dr. R. Miller, of Mobile. Dr. Huger has since left, and his wards have been given to Dr. Skrine, of Charleston. The only ward reserved to myself were some in the 4th story and the negro department, in the attendance upon which I have been ably assisted by my young friend, Dr. Bignon, of Augusta, Ga. It will thus appear that you are chiefly indebted to the above named gentlemen for the gratifying results of your infirmary.

I cannot omit this occasion to mention the important services that have been rendered in the internal affairs of the hospital by Dr. Charles Robertson, late of the British Navy in the West Indies, Mr. Henry Myers, of Richmond, and a number of medical students, whose names I cannot recall. Such, gentlemen, is a crude and hasty report of the noble institution which, in the day of calamity, was called into existence by your fiat.

To-morrow I return to my home in the distant south, where long since I have learned "*to feel another's woe*." In taking leave, I beg to assure you that amid all the scenes of sorrow and pain I have witnessed in your devoted city, I have ever found a *solace* in the urbanity of your resident physicians, the gratitude invariably displayed by the sufferers of the epidemic, and the pleasing companionship of all your fellow citizens with whom I have become acquainted. I have the honor to be, with high regard,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] E. D. FENNER, M. D.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PHYSICIANS.

The following letter was addressed to each of the volunteer physicians; and we take pleasure in publishing their respective replies.

OFFICE OF HOWARD ASSOCIATION, }
Norfolk, May 25th, 1856. }

MY DEAR SIR:—At a recent meeting of the members of the Howard Association, a resolution was adopted and a committee appointed, consisting of A. B. Cooke, R. W. Bowden, James G. Pollard, Geo. R. Drummond, and Solomon Cherry, to procure Gold Medals, with suitable devices, to be presented to the volunteer physicians who came to our relief during the terrible pestilence of 1855.

It is my pleasing duty as the organ of the Association, to present the accompanying Medal.

It is a slight testimonial of our esteem for the invaluable services rendered by you.

The designs are taken from the Holy Scriptures, and are appropriate to the occasion. "Faith, Hope, and Charity" on one side, and the "Good Samaritan" on the other.

This will doubtless awaken painful emotions: but will at the same time enkindle pleasing recollections. The noble bearing of the medical fraternity throughout those trying times, is worthy of the highest commendation. It extorts from a selfish and too often ungrateful world, a meed of praise. The occasion brought together congenial spirits from various parts of our country, actuated by the same noble impulses, who met as strangers; but parted friends. Being engaged in the same holy calling, attachments were formed which will be as lasting as life.

I need not remind you of the dangers you encountered. The melancholy fate of so many brave volunteers fully attests that fact. In vain will you search the pages of modern history for a parallel. Never was greater heroism displayed, or truer philanthropy manifested. With none of the "pride, pomp and circumstance of war" to stimulate and excite to deeds of noble daring, you unflinchingly met a foe, more insidious, more dangerous, more fatal, than is recorded of the most sanguinary battle field.

It is not my intention to flatter, and I but give expression to sentiments which are universal, when I say, you and your noble compeers have conferred honor on your profession, and won for yourselves imperishable renown.

I hope this Medal will be received with as much pleasure as it is given.

Allow me in behalf of those I represent, as well as for myself, to express our best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, with much respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant, SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec.

New Orleans, July 7th, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have received from you as corresponding secretary of the Howard Association of Norfolk your letter of May 25th, with the accompanying gold medal, presented to me as one of the volunteer physicians in the epidemic of 1855. I thank you personally for the tone of your sentiments, and am proud of the opportunity that enabled me to serve you as one of a profession devoted to the study and relief of human maladies under all hazards and sacrifices. I honor you for this enduring testimonial, and am happy to express my unqualified approbation of the spirit and mode in which it has been conceived and executed.

With respect and esteem, yours, WARREN STONE.

New Orleans, June 14, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of your kind favors of the 28th and 25th ultimo, the former accompanied by five Gold Medals, presented by the Howard Association of Norfolk, to Drs. Thos. Peniston, W. Stone, McFarlane, C. Beard, and myself, as tokens of gratitude on the part of that Association for services rendered by us to the citizens of Norfolk, during the terrible pestilence which recently swept over that devoted city. I shall ever preserve this medal as a memento of harrowing scenes of distress, and of the chivalric bearing of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, when contending with "the pestilence that walketh in darkness and destroyeth at noonday."

If I should ever visit Norfolk again, I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing a suitable monument erected to your own medical heroes who so nobly fell in that dreadful conflict with the unseen enemy.

Your honorable and benevolent Association may rest assured that on my part, this medal is "received with as much pleasure as it is given" by you.

Thanking you for the kind and flattering expressions with which you have conveyed this testimonial of gratitude, and hoping that your city may never again be visited by such a pestilence as that of 1855, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your friend, &c., E. D. FENNER.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

New Orleans, July 9th, 1856.

MR. SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th of May ult., and the accompanying gold medal.

Receive my thanks for these marks of the consideration of the distinguished society which you represent, and believe me they are accepted in the same spirit in which they are given.

I remain, dear sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. BEARD.

New Orleans, June 22d, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. COOKE, R. W. BOWDEN, JAMES G. POLLARD, GEORGE R. DRUMMOND, AND SOLOMON CHERRY, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—The beautiful medal, together with the very flattering appreciation of my feeble services in behalf of the sick during the prevalence of the fever in your city last summer, has been duly received.

Such testimonials of esteem from the noble Association whose indefatigable exertions accomplished so much good on that trying occasion, and without which the best directed medical attendance could have been but of little avail, cannot but be highly agreeable to those who are the recipients.

While returning you, in the name of my profession, my unfeigned thanks for the same, allow me, through you, to acknowledge my indebtedness personally to the citizens of Norfolk, for the many marks of attention and regard shown me, both during and since my short residence among them. Hoping that you may never again suffer a like affliction, I remain, gentlemen, with many kind wishes for your prosperity and happiness individually,

Very sincerely your friend, and obedient servant,

THOS. PENISTON, M. D.

New Orleans, June 26th, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—On my return home yesterday, after an absence of several weeks from the city, I received your kind letter, dated 25th of May, informing me, in behalf of the Howard Association of Norfolk, of the adoption of a resolution by them to present gold medals to the volunteer physicians who visited your city during the epidemic of 1855; at the same time, I received, through Adams' Express, the medal awarded to me by the Association. I accept, with feelings of gratification, this complimentary token of appreciation of my services.

When I learned that yellow fever had become epidemic in Norfolk, and that the number of cases was so great as to render it impossible for the resident physicians there to attend to all, I felt that philanthropy demanded assistance from the medical profession abroad; and to the profession in southern cities, where this terrible disease so often prevails; where physicians have opportunities, not elsewhere afforded, of becoming familiar with its character and the best manner of treating it, and where, by *acclimation* they acquire immunity from the disease, and can, therefore, with greater confidence, meet and combat this dread enemy of man—to these physicians it seemed to me, that this demand was most imperatively addressed.

I felt, therefore, that as I had seen much of yellow fever, had once had an attack of the disease, and being on a short sojourn in the neighboring city of Baltimore, I would be recreant to the highest and holiest duty of a physician, a Christian and philanthropist, if I refused to obey this demand, to visit your afflicted city and contribute my efforts, however feeble, to the relief of sufferers from the pestilence.

I went, actuated only by charity, I expected and desired no other reward but the pleasing consciousness of having discharged my duty, and there are, I doubt not, persons now in Norfolk and also at Point Washington who know that I refused pecuniary compensation when generously offered by individuals whom I attended.

Be pleased, dear sir, to present to the Howard Association my best wishes for success in their noble cause, and accept for yourself the assurance of my sincere regard.

WM. P. WILLIAMS, M. D.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec., Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

New Orleans, June 28th, 1856.

RESPECTED SIR:—I have received through your kind intervention a beautiful and valuable gold medal, adorned with chaste and descriptive devices, from the Howard Association of Norfolk, Virginia.

Viewing this precious and interesting memento as an acknowledgment of services rendered during the melancholy visitation which desolated your refined and hospitable city, I feel sensibly how little I merit such a distinguished mark of approbation.

I arrived in Norfolk at a late period of the epidemic, and found the field occupied by the generous and devoted spirits who had hurried thither from almost every quarter of the United States; and comparing my imperfect desire to be useful with the constant, untiring, laborious, devoted and successful exertions of Drs. Ravenel, Huger, and others, of Charleston, Drs. Reed, Dunn, and Donaldson, of Savannah, Dr. Miller, of Mobile, and the host of medical philanthropists and kindred spirits in every department from other States and cities, my feeble and imperfect services shrink into insignificance; and the only consolation left me is the reflection that our objects and motives were the same, "to stay, so far as human means were adequate, the ravages of the disease, to bind up the broken hearted, and comfort those that mourned."

It would seem that from the most dire calamities which can afflict our species, some gleam of consolation can still be extracted.

The epidemics of recent years have developed a new and holy principle in the human heart—one, I am proud to say, peculiar to our own age and country.

In all former ages, and in every other country where a desolating epidemic prevailed, "*Save himself who can*," has been the cry, and all who could have made their escape; but it has been reserved for our age and country, on the announcement of a deadly pestilence in a distant city, to see hundreds hurrying to the seat of desolation, to encourage and inspire the despondent, and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted.

With such examples of disinterested benevolence before us, may we not be permitted to feel a glow of honest pride in our country, which has initiated such a divine system; and with such exhibitions of individual devotion and benevolence, may we not be indulged in feelings of admiration of our race? True it is, these examples of devotion and benevolence have so far been principally confined to the southern portions of our country, but how long will it be before the destroying angel shall flap his sable wings over the north?

The extraordinary movements of yellow fever, for the last few years, have awakened a feeling of the most profound solicitude on this subject. In former years yellow fever prevailed as far north as Canada; and New York and Philadelphia were not unfrequently the victims of its deadly ravages; but for the last thirty or forty years it has gradually receded from the scenes of its former visitations, and has steadily approached the tropical latitudes, until a few years since, when Rio Janeiro was overwhelmed and almost depopulated by its *new* and tremendous ravages.

Mankind then, while sympathising with her afflicted inhabitants, flattered themselves that it had at length found a congenial and intertropical home, and that it had left our northern regions forever. But alas for the imperfection of human calculation! from that very period the fearful disease began to regurgitate, and is now as steadily and implacably travelling northward as it formerly did in an opposite direction.

Will not the day soon arrive when the puissant and overbearing north will call on the malignant and injured south for succor?

Boston, New York and Philadelphia are mighty cities, and their prosperity has inflated them with pride and arrogance; but should the divine edict go forth, should the pestilence which walketh in darkness overtake them, will physicians conversant with the disease, and nurses thoroughly instructed as to the proper management of the dire malady, take their

lives in their hands and hasten from the south to the relief of those who have been so long toiling for the overthrow of our institutions, and predicting our ruin? or will the boasted power of these mighty metropolises be annihilated, and their astounded inhabitants be scattered as with the besom of destruction?

These are questions which time alone can answer, but they may contribute in their sphere to demonstrate the propriety of cultivating peace, good-will and union between the various portions of our country.

In relation to your own inestimable services in Norfolk, gentlemen, permit me to remark, that language fails me to express my admiration of the heroic devotion which stimulated you to seek out and relieve the stricken sons and daughters of affliction, at the imminent peril of your own lives: nor does it detract from the merit of your noble deeds, that they were performed in behalf of your friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens; for of all the unnatural acts which blacken the melancholy records of pestilence, none stands so conspicuously pre-eminent as the inhuman system of non-intercourse between the sick and well (the deadly fruit of the Upas tree of contagion). But you, gentlemen, casting behind at the same time the traditionary speculations of bigoted old fogysm—contagion—as well as the fear of death, and animated only by the holy inspirations of philanthropy, dedicated yourselves day and night to the mitigation of human misery and the preservation of human life.

Yellow fever is formidable in an exactly reverse ratio to its frequency, and while those delegations who went to Norfolk from quarters periodically visited by yellow fever, are entitled to all honor for their humanity and benevolence in leaving their homes to contribute to the welfare of your citizens, yet they did so in comparative security, not being liable to the disease. But you, gentlemen of the Howard Association of Norfolk, rendered your aid at the imminent peril of your lives, for you were all liable at any moment to be swept away by the dread pestilence which you were combating. May your glorious deeds be appreciated and rewarded!

Indeed, you may be said to have already received that portion of your reward which is said to be inseparable from virtuous actions, for exclusive of the meed of universal approbation, and the fiat, "Well done good and faithful publicservants," you have by your very heroism, *rendered yourselves secure from danger hereafter*, for as genuine yellow fever never assails the same individual again, should you ever be again called upon to minister to the sick and suffering under similar circumstances, you can do so with a feeling of perfect impunity.

For the voluntary testimonial which you have so kindly bestowed upon me, I regard it, and shall preserve it, less as an indication of my merits than of your generosity—as a pleasing but melancholy memento of the circumstances which brought me into contact with a band of pure philanthropists—and as a stimulus to the future performance of the duties of humanity.

With feelings of the most sincere regard, I remain, sir,

Yours, respectfully, J. S. McFARLANE.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Norfolk Howard Association.

Savannah, June 19th, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—The medals forwarded by you from the Howard Association of Norfolk have been received. We feel gratified with this testimonial, for it is pleasing to know that our efforts to aid fellow-beings in distress have been appreciated. Be assured that the medals will be cherished by

us as mementoes of our connection with you, in contending with the dreadful pestilence that ravaged your fair city last summer. Trusting that your city will be spared from such terrible dispensations of the divine will,

We remain yours truly,

JAMES B. READ, M. D.,
THOS. J. CHARLTON, M. D.,
J. T. McFARLAND,
R. J. NUNN, M. D.

Savannah, Ga., June 13th, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 25th May, accompanying medal from the Howard Association of Norfolk, for my son, Dr. James E. Godfrey, was received a few days since. My son being absent in Europe for the purpose of prosecuting the study of his profession, I take this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of the medal and your kind favor, and in his behalf return my sincere thanks to the Association of which you are the Corresponding Secretary, for this mark of respect for him, and appreciation of his services to the afflicted citizens of Norfolk during the prevalence of the unprecedented scourge visited upon them during the last summer.

He yielded to the promptings of a generous nature in offering his services to the citizens of Norfolk at that time; and having passed through a similar visitation at his own home the season previous, was prepared to sympathise with your people under like circumstances. Be assured, my dear sir, the consciousness of having ministered to his suffering countrymen, and the hope that his efforts in their behalf were not altogether fruitless, was ample reward for the risk he ran and the labor he underwent.

This beautiful, tasteful, and altogether appropriate memento of the Association to him, will always be regarded and cherished with the warmest gratitude of his heart. Be kind enough to assure your noble Association of his sincere appreciation of this act of their kindness to him, and accept for yourself his warmest thanks personally for the kind manner in which it has been delivered.

Hoping your people may ever be spared such another calamity, and that they may enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. GODFREY, SR.

Augusta, Ga. June 4th, 1856.

Mr. SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec. Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 25th May, accompanied by a beautiful gold medal, presented through you by the Howard Association of Norfolk, Va. I return you, sir, and through you the Howard Association, my sincere and heartfelt thanks, for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to notice my feeble services during my stay in Norfolk, and now, sir, allow me to express my best wishes for the health and prosperity of your beautiful city; may many years elapse ere it is again visited by so terrible a pestilence as that of 1855.

I have the honor to be, with much respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. BIGNON, M. D.

Charleston, June 5th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received yesterday the medal presented to me by the Howard Association of Norfolk, and the very handsome letter, in which you communicate to me the act of the Association.

This recognition of the services which we were enabled to render to the sufferers of your city is, of course, most gratifying to the feelings of all who receive it. For myself, I have to tender my most respectful thanks to the Howard Association for this testimonial of esteem, and to yourself, sir, for the very flattering terms in which you have expressed their sentiments. I am, sir, very respectfully,

ST. JULIAN RAVENEL.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec., Howard Association.

Charleston, S. C., June 3rd, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 25th May, and to express to you the very deep impression made on my mind by the "action" of the Howard Association. That beautiful medal, presented in your behalf, by our Mr. Ravenel, should be my incentive and my reward in other trials. And let me ask you to be assured, that it is received, as it is offered, in a spirit of fraternal sympathy, with recollections which time will not obliterate; that it will be cherished as a precious gift, warm from the hearts of those, with whom it was *our* privilege to suffer! and as a touching and approving "testimonial," from men bravely and piously associated together, for the highest purposes that "humanity" can dictate.

My poor services have been estimated far beyond their value, but I am quite certain that my colleagues would again beckon me to your side in any future trouble, and that we would endeavour to deserve the commendation you have so generously bestowed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, W. H. HUGER, M. D.
To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Howard Association, Norfolk.

Charleston, June 14th.

DEAR SIR:—I much regret that absence and ill health has prevented me from an earlier acknowledgment of your favor of the 25th ult, received through the hands of Mr. Ravenel of this city, to whom it was entrusted for delivery.

You will be kind enough to tender my acknowledgments to the gentlemen whom you represent, for the handsome testimonial accompanying the above, and will receive my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to refer to the circumstances eliciting them.

A simple act of duty prompted by their necessities, and the call which reached us from a suffering and afflicted neighbor, renders superfluous any other construction, than that implied by a natural response, and is amply compensated by the pleasure arising from the discharge of a common obligation, as morally imperative as I would believe it to be both generally acknowledged and conceded.

While regretting its necessity, I am happy in the opportunity which presented of serving you, and sincerely hope, that from the hearts of your afflicted people the veil of sorrow may soon be lifted up, and the past sad and eventful epoch in the history of your city remain a solitary exception to that of its future health and prosperity.

I cordially reciprocate with you and each member of the Association in the kindly sentiments expressed, and in the hope of renewing under

more favourable auspices an acquaintance, however sad, not unmingled by agreeable associations, beg leave to subscribe myself with much respect and esteem, Yours truly, T. CAMPBELL SKRINE, M. D.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

Baltimore, June 23rd, 1856.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Sec. of Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—Absence from home, on a tour to the west, prevented me acknowledging at an earlier date, the receipt of the very chaste and beautiful testimonial, which your Association has kindly thought fit to award me in consideration of my humble services during the fatal epidemic of the past year. The gift itself, as well as the complimentary letter accompanying it, has impressed me most sensibly, and I would respectfully beg of you to present my grateful thanks to the members of the Association for this gracious manifestation of their remembrance and esteem.

Cherishing a lively recollection of your own politeness on this as well as on former occasions, I remain, my dear sir,

Most respectfully and truly yours, WM. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, 3rd June, 1856.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Howard Association," Norfolk Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, on behalf of the "Howard Association," together with the accompanying "gold medal" to which it refers.

For the partial and flattering terms in which you are pleased to speak of my professional sojourn during the visitation of the epidemic last summer, I offer my warm thanks; and I accept with pleasure the beautiful and appropriate testimonial by which you desire to commemorate it.

It needed no enlarged philanthropy to respond with alacrity to that condition of severe and prolonged suffering, which characterized Norfolk and its vicinity in the summer of 1855. It *might* have been answered by the principle of universal charity, from any people, and from any quarter. To *us* it came with the irresistible appeal of common country, of common kindred, and of neighborhood.

But these were not the *only* motives impelling to afford such succor as the emergency required. Rightly considered, the profession of medicine calls upon all who adopt it, to relinquish, in a certain degree, the ordinary claims of individual advantages; and there exists upon its disciples the obligation of being ever ready to minister to the wants of sickness and of infirmity.

To the honorable warmth, then, of your gratitude, rather than to the merit of the physician, must be ascribed the spirit and the language of your letter.

Be assured that both it, and the elegant token which it illustrates, must be ever dear to the heart and to the memory of, Very respectfully, and sincerely yours, &c., WM. HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.

New York, May 31, 1856.

S. CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have before me your kind letter which I have read

over and over again. The emotions it has awakened in my breast are so great that it deprives me of the power of finding adequate expression as a suitable answer to your epistle.

I acknowledge the receipt of the gold medal, the Association has been kind to send me, and I beg of you to assure them, that I look upon it as the most sacred gift and badge of honor they could bestow on us, and that I feel prouder of this distinction, than of all the glittering crosses of honor monarchical Europe could have heaped on us.

Please to receive my sincere and heartfelt thanks, and my everlasting good wishes for the future welfare of the city of Norfolk and your noble institution, the Howard Association. I have the honor to be,

Your respectful servant, WILLIAM HORWITZ.

Richmond, June 4th, 1856. 7

MESSRS. SOLOMON CHERRY, and others of the Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

Your very elegant and highly complimentary letter of the 25th, announcing that you had sent to me a medal, was received, together with the medal. It is truly beautiful and gotten up with taste, elegance, and skill, commensurate with the magnanimity of your Association. Merely to say that it was received with pleasure, would be giving but a feeble expression to the intense gratification it conferred, and doing as much injustice to my own feelings as to the object for which it was bestowed. Its value can only be measured by the knowledge of its being merited, and that the public have thus decided gives me infinite pleasure. It does indeed awaken emotions of a painful nature, but the consciousness of duty performed and sufferings alleviated is mingled with those, until the pain is closely allied to pleasure.

I think with sadness of my noble compeers. They are fallen;—the angel of death in his ruthless flight flapped his dark wings over their devoted heads, and with his icy fingers feeling among the heart-strings, snapped the vital chord, even while it was vibrating with the deepest love and most entire self-sacrifice. They are fallen, but they receive a far higher merit of honor than is in the power of man to bestow.

Please, gentlemen, accept my thanks and allow me the honor to subscribe myself, with great respect, Your most obedient servant,

JNO. T. HARGROVE.

Norfolk, May 28th, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Howard Association of Norfolk.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received the Medal which is presented to me by the Howard Association of Norfolk, as a remembrance for my services during the epidemic of 1855. Please tender to your worthy society my sincere thanks for their elegant and appropriate present, mentioning also that their gift will be cherished by me not less for its own value than for a multitude of friendly associations growing out of the troubles of last summer. To yourself, I can only repeat my profound sense of obligation for all the distinguished expressions conveyed in your letter, yet I lament to think that my efforts in behalf of this suffering community little deserve that high praise which you have been pleased to bestow upon them. My earnest hope for the future is, that Norfolk may be spared from pestilence, that your valuable and philanthropic society may enjoy increased prosperity, and that your excellent

name will be preserved hereafter as a conspicuous benefactor of this city and people during its season of severest trial. A. B. WILLIMAN.

Norfolk, Va., May 28th, 1856.

ESTEEMED GENTLEMEN of the Howard Association of Norfolk:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your chaste and beautiful medal, in remembrance of my services to the community of Norfolk, during the late unprecedented epidemic. This memorial with its accompanying friendly and complimentary letter, will ever be cherished by me, as an emblem of your intellectual, benevolent, and philanthropic Association.

Gentlemen, the occasion forcibly revives agreeable, though melancholy, recollections of those who labored with us in our fearful duty, and who fell in the performance of that duty; agreeable from the recollections of their many virtues and from the noble cause in which they fell, melancholy from the reflection that any exigency should arise which should require such a noble sacrifice. Your obedient servant,

S. D. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Norfolk, Va., May 28th, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—The gold medal, which your noble Association has seen fit to award me for services rendered to your community during the epidemic of 1855, has been duly received; likewise your kind favor in reference to same. Allow me to express, through you, to your society, (which you represent,) my sincere thanks for their handsome present; as well as their appreciation of my feeble efforts on that fearful occasion.

For yourself, Sir, be pleased to accept my acknowledgment, for the courteous manner in which you have made the presentation, and fulfilled the duty, intrusted to your care. In conclusion, let me wish your Association "God speed" in its mission of mercy; and its members, individually and collectively, that health and happiness which they so richly merit.

Most respectfully, I remain your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HOLMES,

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk.

Norfolk, May 29th, 1856.

Mr. SOLOMON CHERRY, Cor. Sec. of Howard Association.

SIR:—With feelings of no ordinary (yet melancholy) pleasure, I acknowledge the receipt of the very beautiful medal, with the accompanying letter, which your noble Association have so kindly presented.

Believe me, both will be ever cherished. With sincere respect and heartfelt wishes for the happiness of each member of the Howard Association of the city of Norfolk, I remain yours, J. E. MARSH.

To the MEMBERS of the Howard Association of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN:—In acknowledging the receipt of the gold medal presented by you to me as one of the volunteer physicians who came to your relief during the terrible pestilence of 1855, allow me to express to you my sincere and grateful thanks for this testimony of your appreciation of my services during that time of sickness and death.

The medical fraternity are necessarily exposed to constant dangers and

trials, which they ever cheerfully encounter; but there are times, like that in which we were co-laborers with you, when every beat of the heart is made in sympathy with the extraordinary afflictions of our fellow-citizens, and our professional concern for the sick and dying is awfully intensified by the suddenness and violence of their attacks, appealing with dreadful anguish to every emotion that can stir the heart in behalf of suffering humanity, and exciting to almost super-human efforts to stay the hand of the destroyer, and to smooth the passage of the dying through "the valley of the shadow of death."

At such times every personal consideration must give way to philanthropy, and self be merged into the unity of humanity; but it is consoling to feel that such services to the brotherhood of man carry with them a reward, richer and dearer than the "gold of Ophir;" and in reviewing my past labors in your city during the pestilence, I shall ever have the satisfaction of feeling that they were not altogether in vain.

Although the medal will call up many painful associations connected with my professional duties in Norfolk, I shall ever treasure it as a precious testimonial of the grateful feelings which prompted its bestowal, and as an incentive to higher exertions and greater sacrifices for the good of my afflicted fellow-men.

Again thanking you for this elegant gift, and for the flattering manner in which it was presented, and expressing the hope that your beautiful city may never again be visited by the pestilence which was the occasion of my visit here, and also my wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. S. DONALDSON, M. D.

By a resolution of the Association, gold medals were presented to Professor W. Porcher Miles, of Charleston, Judge W. Milo Olin, of Augusta, Georgia, Messrs. William Ballantine and Albert H. Jennett, of Mobile; and also to Miss Annie M. Andrews, of Louisiana; for their philanthropic and invaluable services. Letters of presentation were addressed to them, and we here give their responses so far as have been received.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Charleston, June 5, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 30th ultimo, informing me of the presentation to me of a gold medal, by the Howard Association of Norfolk, for services rendered the people of Norfolk during the pestilence of 1855. I had received the medal the day before, through the hands of Daniel Ravenel, Esq, the President of the Howard Association of Charleston, to whose care it had been sent.

Allow me through you, to express to the Norfolk Association my sense of the honor they have conferred upon me, by their beautiful testimonial, and to assure them of my deep appreciation of the feeling which has actuated them.

It was a matter of obvious duty on the part of the citizens of Charleston to go to the assistance of the suffering sick in Norfolk. I trust that South Carolina will ever be ready in the hour of trial—of whatever nature that trial may be—to take her place by the side of Virginia—to share her dangers and alleviate her calamities.

With renewed expressions of my high sense of the honor conferred upon me by your Association, and my [best acknowledgments for the

very kind and flattering manner in which you have communicated to me their action. I remain, dear sir, with respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PORCHER MILES.

Mobile, 22nd June, 1851.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th ultimo, and accompanying beautiful tokens of your esteem.

Permit me not only for myself, but for the society, (the Can't-Get-Away Club,) whom I assisted in representing, to return thanks for the kind and beautiful remembrance of the small aid we were enabled to bring to the afflicted of your city, the past summer.

And may it be long, if ever, sir, your beautiful city be again the scene of pestilence and wee, like the past. With much respect,

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALLANTINE.

Mobile, Aug. 7th, 1856.

To the PRESIDENT, and MEMBERS, of the Howard Association, Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN:—In the name of the Can't-Get-Away Club of this city, and for myself, I return you our thanks for the very handsome medals you have awarded to Mr. Ballantine, to Dr. Miller, and to myself.

We accept the medals as the expression of your appreciation of what we endeavored to do: that we were not able to do more, was our misfortune, gentlemen, as it was your loss.

Nevertheless, "*nihil sine voluntate*," we had been able to do *nothing* had there not been a *will* to back us in the persons of our worthy President, Mr. Jno. Hurtel, and his most efficient, and when the call is from charity, (1 Cor. xiii. 3, 8, 13,) most indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Jas. M. Park.

Again, gentlemen, accept the very proud thanks, proud on account of your approbation, though not for their own merits, of those I have the honor to represent, and of, Your obedient servant,

ALBERT H. JENNETT.

National Hotel, Norfolk, Va., April 18th, 1857.

A. B. COOKE, Esq., President of the Howard Association.

SIR:—Permit me to tender you, and through you to the Howard Association, my grateful acknowledgments and appreciation of the token of favour which you have been pleased this day to bestow upon me.

I shall ever hold it a cherished memorial, a bond of union betwixt you and me, significant of that time when, through Providence, I was permitted to cast my mite of sympathy and aid into the rich treasure of kindly care and concern so lavishly poured out for Norfolk in her time of need.

The beautiful trinity, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," and the "Good Samaritan," (your own appropriately chosen devices,) be it mine to emulate; and be assured that with these *before* me, I shall never be forgetful of the "Association" by which these emblems have been transmitted to me.

With earnest wishes for yourself and those whom you represent, as for your city generally,

I am yours truly,

ANNIE M. ANDREWS.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fredricksburg, held at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 17th August, among others, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth be informed, that there are no quarantine regulations existing here, that all the avenues to our salubrious town are open, and will be kept open, and if necessary for the comfort of any that may visit us from the afflicted cities aforesaid, that our doors will be open also.

Resolved, That the mayor of the town, be, and is hereby requested to send copies of this proceeding, (this) resolution, to the respective mayors of Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

Copy from minutes. [Signed.] GALIUL JOHNSON, Secretary.

Baltimore, August 18th, 1855.

To the HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN:—By this day's boat we send to your address, 12 barrels wine biscuit, to assist in alleviating the sufferings of your unfortunate city. Deeply do we sympathize with you in your affliction, and we sincerely pray that the terrible scourge which is now devastating your place may be removed, and health be restored.

Gentlemen, may your noble and generous devotion to the sick and suffering be amply rewarded; and in the exercise of your philanthropic duties may you be preserved from the infection of that malignant disease.

We are, gentlemen, truly yours,
[Signed.] JAMES D. MASON & CO., No. 98 Pratt st.

Banking House of Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co., }
Washington City, August 18th, 1855. }

MY DEAR WOODIS:—Little did I suppose when we parted as classmates in college, twenty years since, that the first communication which I should have with you, would be one of condolence.

But, Providence has so ordered it! and I assure you of my heart-felt sympathy for yourself individually, and for the community over which you preside.

Words would answer very little purpose however on an occasion like this present, when suffering and distress pervade the citizens of your vicinity, and I have opened our place of business for the reception of the gifts of the charitable; which gifts I will forward with all practicable dispatch. The first instalment I enclose to you to day, the half of which

you will be pleased to retain, and the residue place in the hands of the proper authorities of Portsmouth and Gosport.

I am very truly, your friend, and obedient servant,
I enclose \$258 50. [Signed.] H. B. SWEENEY.

Franktown, P. O. Northampton, Aug. 19th, 1855.

H. WOODIS, Esq.

SIR:—Whilst the Almighty in his mysterious wisdom has seen fit to afflict your city with such an awful scourge; let me tender through you to such of the citizens as choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, the hospitalities of my house, until the disease is allayed. It truly grieves me to see the monster consigning to eternal doom so many of our fellow men, and more grievous is it to see so many closing their doors upon those that are seeking an asylum from its malignant grasp.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,
Locust Grove. [Signed.] WILLIAM S. CHRISTIAN.

Washington, Aug. 22nd, 1855.

JAMES A. SAUNDERS, Esq., Sec., Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to enclose one hundred dollars, being the contribution received to day. Fifty dollars of the above was sent by the President of the United States, from the Red Sulphur Springs. A lady, Mrs. Jones, has nobly volunteered to go to Norfolk, and I have given her a letter of introduction to you, and I hope she may be useful to your society. Yours of the 18th received, my respects to Capt. B.

Your obedient servant, [Signed.] CHARLES S. J. CHUBB.

B. B. WALTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Should it be the will of God, that any of the young men in your house die, and neither they nor their friends have any particular burial place, I own two lots in Elmwood Cemetery, which I freely—gratis—place at your disposal for the reception of their bodies. If you need them let me know, and God sparing me health and strength, I will attend to the graves myself.

Yours, &c., &c.,
Norfolk, Aug. 21st. 1855. [Signed.] ROBERT DALRYMPLE.

Baltimore, August 18th, 1855.

To the TREASURER of the Howard Association, at Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—We are in the ice cream business, and would like to make a donation for the sick and convalescent, if you would allow it to be used. It is pure cream, and we would send it with, or without flavour, as you might direct. Please let us know if it would be acceptable. Yours,

[Signed.] JACOB FUSSEL & CO., Saratoga st, near Calvert.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
Savannah, 21st Aug., 1855. }

HON. HUNTER WOODIS, Mayor of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—The citizens of Savannah, bearing in grateful recollection the benevolent liberality extended to them from all parts of our country, during the ravages of the yellow fever here in the summer of 1854, have in-

structed me to forward the enclosed check of five hundred dollars, for the relief of the indigent sick of Norfolk and its vicinity. Be pleased to convey to them our sympathies in the distress now hanging so heavily over your people, and apply the within sum to their necessities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed.] EDWARD C. ANDERSON.

Washington City, Aug. 22d, 1855.

HUNTER WOODIS, Mayor of Norfolk.

My DEAR SIR:—My residence on the Bay near Old Point is as healthy a spot as can be found fronting the ocean. It lies between the capes; and no disease infectious in its character can exist there.

There are two cottages, with 12 rooms, a kitchen with 4 rooms, and all the necessary out houses, good cistern, &c.

Please use them as if they were your own, free of all charge, as long as you wish it, and make them administer to the relief of your city, either as a hospital or for the use of any of its citizens.

It is in $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour of Norfolk, and a public road from Old Point leads to it.

Mr. Wm. E. Barnes, near Old Point, has the keys.

Yours very truly, [Signed.] JAMES W. FRENCH.

Savannah, August 22d, 1855.

Hon. HUNTER WOODIS, Mayor of Norfolk.

SIR:—Enclosed, you will find a check for \$1272,—a cheerful offering from the people of Savannah, for the relief of the sufferers from Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport. You will please apply it as the wants of each may demand.

Praying that the citizens of my native state may speedily be delivered from the scourge which last year so sorely afflicted this, my adopted city,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, [Signed.] R. B. HILTON.

Shocco Springs, August 29th, 1855.

To F. B. FERGUSON, Esq., Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, you will find a check for fifty-five dollars, which I have elicited from my relatives and friends, at this place, for the sufferers of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and, "though poor the offering be," I sincerely hope it may in a degree serve to alleviate the distresses of some of those poor children of want and affliction, placed under your charge, with whom I truly sympathize.

Respectfully, &c.,
[Signed.] MRS. M. S. SURANDER.

Roseland, Elizabeth City Co., Aug. 31, 1855.

My DEAR SIR:—Having learned that it is proposed, as a means of arresting the pestilence, that is scourging your city, to remove as many of its citizens as possible, to another locality, (if a suitable one can be had,) I hasten to say, that I have two large fields (70 acres each) situated immediately on Hampton Road, which are entirely at the service of the Howard Association, and the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth. If by the erection of temporary buildings, or the raising of tents, an asylum

can be found on my humble premises by those who would flee the pestilence, I am sure it will afford me the utmost pleasure to dedicate them to so holy and humane a purpose. The location is eminently healthy and entirely accessible, as I have a wharf at Mill Creek, which can be reached by vessels of considerable burthen, and any aid I can render by giving the use of my team, or otherwise, will be most cheerfully afforded.

With deepest sympathy for your afflicted people,
I am your obedient servant, [Signed.] JAS. SEGAN.
WM. B. FERGUSON, Esq., Pres. Howard Association, Norfolk.

Richmond, Aug. 23d, 1855.

To HUNTER WOODIS, Esq., Mayor of the city of Norfolk.

SIR:—It has become my pleasing duty as chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, to enclose to you, in their name, the sum of nineteen hundred and nine dollars and eighty-six cents, contributed for the relief of the sufferers from the effects of yellow fever in your city. It is proper to state, that the sum of three thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and nine cents was subscribed for Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that the committee appointed for the purpose, have deemed it proper to divide the amount received between the two places, in the proportion of three parts to Norfolk, and two to Portsmouth, being an approximation to their respective populations.

Before the meeting was called, a committee had been appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, to solicit contributions for the same purpose. It is due to their enlarged philanthropy to say that much the larger portion of the amount now remitted was collected by them. They have exhibited a commendable zeal in the cause of humanity, by anticipating the action of the citizens, and endeavoring to afford prompt assistance to those who are bound to them, in the endearing relation of neighbors and friends. While we present this token of regard, we are ready, should your necessities require additional assistance, to contribute most promptly for your relief. The sum forwarded, embraces also a contribution, from the visitors at the Huguenot Springs, of sixty dollars, transmitted to me "for the relief of the sick of yellow fever in Portsmouth and Norfolk," and one hundred and four dollars and fifty-six cents liberally bestowed by the employees on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. The sum of five hundred dollars, heretofore contributed by our citizens, has already been forwarded to the Mayor of Portsmouth by J. W. Randolph, Esq. I cannot close this communication without expressing my conviction of the deep sympathy of our entire community for the severe affliction and heavy bereavement of our fellow citizens of Norfolk. The meeting, by resolution, have tendered the hospitalities of the city, and a cordial welcome to all who may remove from the pestilence and take refuge among us. I can assure them a fraternal greeting. With one voice, we unite in invoking the interposition of Providence to stay the hand of the destroyer, to restore to you a pure atmosphere and perfect health, and grant you, as heretofore, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, &c., [Signed.] GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

Sunday, Aug. 26th, 1855.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Esq., Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of the quiet of this day to renew our correspondence, and to make suggestions which the bustle of the morning would prevent. In order that my fiduciary trust may be correctly audited, I have to call your attention to the annexed statement of moneys remitted

to you, which, please examine, and if found correct, acknowledge to me that it may be my voucher for me to this community, up to this period.

Aug. 15,	to Mayor of Norfolk,	\$350,	{	Draft of Drexels on Gordon, being collection made prior to call of Public Meeting.
" 17,	to yourself as Pres.,	600,		Clark's draft on Gordon.
" 18,	" "	600,		F. & M. Bank, df't on Bank, Va.
" 20,	" "	600,		" " "
" 21,	" "	1400,		" " "
" 22,	" "	600,		Clark's draft on Gordon.
" 24,	" "	1200,	{	F. & M. Bank, draft on Bank of Va. at Richmond.
" 25,	" "	600,		" " "

\$5950 independent of Drugs.

I trust you received the "quinine" this morning ; it went in the mail train. Adams' Express is not running. I herewith enclose invoice of medicines for your Association, which I have had put up, which with 15 boxes lemons went by Adams' Express—freight free—to Baltimore, and ought to be received by you Tuesday morning at the latest. The list may no doubt be imperfect, as there was not time to get professional advice upon it. If there is any drug, medicine, chemical, restorative, or tonic, or article of diet, which you are out of, or which you think you will want, or that your doctors can suggest, let us know by telegraph or mail, and it shall be sent immediately. Quinine is manufactured here, probably better than anywhere else in the United States. It and calomel are so often adulterated, that it has occurred to the writer, that it would be proper for you to have your whole supply direct from the laboratory, and then you would be sure of having it pure and of uniform potency. What say you? There are rare preparations of iron, of French manufacture,—iodines, &c., to be had in this city ; but as the undersigned is no doctor, he can't say if they would be useful in yellow fever ; your doctors can reflect on it. Ought you not to have liberal quantities of bay rum, cologne water, aromatic vinegar and such washes, and likewise abundance of lemons, arrow root, tapioca, sago, pearl barley, and oat meal, for the convalescent? I telegraphed to know if you wanted an apothecary to prepare doses. In conversation with my friend, Professor Chas. D. Meigs of the Jefferson, this afternoon, he suggested that you apply at once to Government for tents, and that you remove the healthy part of your population from the town to an elevated region, taking good care that the encampment shall be dry and full of comforts, it is not requisite to go far ; a half mile or so would answer ; sometimes the boundary and limit of infection is well defined ; to remove out of the infected district is the surest of all plans to arrest the pestilence in his opinion. I give you the substance of his remarks, as well as I can remember them. I shall try to-morrow to send on by the mail train, in the care of the mail agent, some pure ice-cream, from Delaware Co., Pa. I have seen physicians here about it, and they tell me the sick and convalescent could have no better thing. It is an article of rare excellence in this vicinity, and if I can arrange for a daily transmission of it, you can rely on a constant supply. There are keys for Doctor McFadden packed in one of the cases of drugs ; please hand them to him. I hope to be able to send you more money, and more doctors, and nurses to-morrow.

Yours truly,

[Signed.] THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr.
Chairman of Committee of Relief for Philadelphia

Phila., Aug. 27, 1855.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Esq., President of Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed, Farmers & Mechanics Bank draft on Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, for nine hundred and nine dollars and sixteen cents, being the eighth remittance from this community to you. This contribution is made up of one day's pay of the master workmen, mechanics, and laborers employed in the Navy Yard at this city, and the same amount has been sent to Portsmouth. It is not the intention of this committee to publish the names of any contributors to the fund; but this is an exception to the rule; many of these generous-hearted men have worked in your city, and have had, and expect again to have, social intercourse with your people. It has been a great pleasure to the committee to transmit you funds, and I trust it will not be deemed invidious to any, to say there is a gratification about this remittance surpassing any other. The true dignity of labor could have no better exemplar than the genial and free handed sympathy our mechanics and laborers offer to your distressed community.

Yours truly,

[Signed.] THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr.
Chairman of Philadelphia Committee of Relief.

Office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Co., }
Richmond, Aug. 27th, 1855. }

To CAPT. ROBT. W. BOWDEN.

DEAR SIR:—Thinking that perhaps it might be thought judicious by the authorities, or the officers of the Howard Association of your city, and that of Portsmouth, to induce as many persons as yet remain in good health to remove so as to decrease the number of victims to the fever, (some of which are no doubt in very limited circumstances,) I take the liberty of tendering a free passage on board the steamer Augusta to Richmond, or any point on the river, to any such persons who may be furnished with a note from you,—the President, or Secretary of the Howard Association, or the acting Mayor of either city, stating such facts. I have previously addressed you a note dated this day, but found out after it had been mailed, that it was not addressed correctly. With a heartfelt sympathy for the affliction that has befallen your city, I remain,

Yours very truly,

[Signed.] THOMAS DODAMEAD,
Agent of Steamer Augusta.

New York, Aug. 27th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of the general committee of the citizens of New York, appointed on the 19th inst. to collect money for the relief of the suffering poor of the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport, we have much pleasure in transmitting herewith the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in the certificate of deposit of the Leather Manufacturers Bank, payable to your order. It is the desire of the committee that one-half of this sum be applied to the relief of the destitute sufferers of Norfolk, and the other half equally divided between the proper authorities of Portsmouth and Gosport, for the relief of the destitute sufferers of those places.

We must ask of you the favor to hand the respective sums to the magistrates of these places. We have much satisfaction in saying to you that this community has manifested a warm sympathy with the sufferers in

your vicinity, and has most cheerfully responded to the call for aid. We shall soon have occasion to make you a further remittance, and we remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,
[Signed.] P. PERIT, Chairman.
W. H. MACY, Treasurer.

To HUNTER WOODIS, Esq., Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1855.

To the HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

There was handed to me last week a subscription paper for the relief of the sufferers of your place: I did not put my name to it. I now enclose to you ten dollars (\$10); it is a small mite, but it is all I can do, and it comes with my most sincere and best wishes, and I would be glad if I could do more for my native friends. It is from one, only one, left of a large family who was raised with those that have been sleeping their last sleep in your cemetery for years, and although I have been absent since the year 1832, yet my heart is with you still.

Take and use it to your own good judgment. I humbly pray to God that there will soon be a change for the better in your place, and perfect health restored to your afflicted citizens.

Yours, most respectfully,
[Signed.] THOS. R. FENTRESS.

Sweet Springs, Va., Aug. 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, you have the proceedings of a meeting held at this place on the 24th.

Wm. H. Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the Committee to solicit contributions, has to-day reported, showing the total amount received at the meeting and since to be \$672 50. One-half is herewith forwarded to you, and the other is sent by the same mail to the Mayor of Portsmouth. Considering the number of visitors, and that many of them had before contributed at the White Sulphur, the amount raised here is large.

In his report, Mr. Tayloe mentions the very important aid rendered by Mrs. Judge Hopkins, of Alabama, and I cannot forbear saying that this lady (formerly the wife of Capt. Gordon, of the Navy, who died on the Coast of Africa) has displayed a zealous interest in the cause of the suffering, which has won the admiration of all who witnessed it. Trusting that our little offering may in some degree help to alleviate the distress of your sick, and that your city may be speedily relieved from the terrible pestilence,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,
[Signed.] W. P. BOCOCK.

To the President of the Howard Association, Norfolk.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received from Mrs. Hopkins a further contribution of a five dollar which not being easily divisible, I have herewith enclosed to you.

[Signed.] W. P. B.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1855.

D. WHEELER, Esq., Ass. Sec. Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—We have the pleasure to inform you that your favor dated yesterday was received, and have forwarded you the letter blanks you desired printed, this afternoon by steamboat, in a package to Sister Bernard, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of your city. With regard to the charge for

them, we shall make none, as we are but too happy to aid all in our power the noble cause of charity you are engaged in. Besides, we hold ourselves in readiness to execute, with despatch, all orders for printing you may send us for the same object *without charge*; and hoping that Providence may spare every member of your glorious Association through the trying ordeal they have yet to pass.

We are, dear sir, your obedient servants,
[Signed.] JOHN MURPHY & CO.

S. & R. R. Co., Aug. 29, 1855.

WM. B. FERGUSON, President Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of the Railroad Company I send you about nine hundred weight of bacon, for such distribution as you may think proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed.] WM. COLLINS, President.

Council Chamber, Mobile, 1st September.

To his Honor, the MAYOR of Norfolk.

The brotherhood of the Episcopal Church of this city, deeply sympathizing in your afflictions, held a meeting last evening, at which it was unanimously resolved, to send their Vice President, Mr. Wm. T. Walthall, and their Treasurer, Mr. Wm. C. Miller, to aid and assist in the care of the sick.

These gentlemen, having gone through many epidemics, are well fitted to do good service, and I heartily commend them to your regards.

The brotherhood have taken care of their expenses, and they will set out by mail this morning.

Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] ROBERT S. BUNKER,
President Common Council, Mobile.

Resolved, That Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, of ancient York Masons, cordially unite in the universal sympathy for the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the awful afflictions through which they have been called to pass, and desiring to contribute to their relief, as far as our abilities will permit, do hereby appropriate the sum of fifty dollars, which the R. W. Master is requested to cause to be transmitted, in equal parts, and accompanied by an attested copy of this resolution, to the proper authorities at Norfolk and Portsmouth, to be disposed of by them for the benefit of the sick and suffering.

[Signed.] JEREMIAH CROSS, R. W. Master,
L. S. Attest.
[Signed.] JOSEPH MONILELL, Secretary.

Williamsburg, 1st Sept., 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The inhabitants of our little town have made me their organ to convey to its destination, their contribution towards the fund which a sympathizing people are furnishing to assist the poor of your city, in their present extremity. I accordingly enclose a check for one hundred and fifty dollars. The amount is small, so is our population, which indeed at this moment is smaller than usual, through the absence

of some of our citizens, who are amongst the most able as well as the most willing to contribute to such purposes. We expect, of course, that an offering so insignificant in extent will achieve no other end than to serve as a token of our good-will, and to show to you that we are prompted by feelings of compassion for your misfortune, akin to those which we rejoice to know are now actuating the whole country. This purpose we hope it will accomplish. We earnestly desire our neighbors of Norfolk to believe that our community is moved by the deepest regret and sincerest sympathy for the heavy calamity which has befallen their city. Did I pursue the original instructions of my fellow-townsmen, I should now be writing to my lamented friend Hunter Woodis, your late most excellent Mayor, who sacrificed himself to his duty, and whose loss is one of the severest your citizens deplore. I feel assured that I obey the spirit of those instructions in conveying to you this little evidence of our kindly regard. With the sincere hope that the blessing of health will soon descend upon your people, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] R. SAUNDERS, Mayor.

To W. FERGUSON, Esq., President Howard Association.

Navy Yard, Gosport, Sept. 3d, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Commander McKeever requests me to present his compliments, and to say that all shall be done in his power to comply with your request for coffins. We find it difficult to supply the demand on us from Portsmouth and the hospital, with every carpenter at work, Sunday not excepted. If it be possible to increase the force it shall be done, and an equal division will be made in favor of Norfolk of their labors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] C. M. POOR,
Lt. and En. Officer.

Richmond, Sunday night, Sept. 9, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—Send up to Richmond the orphans and their attendants, and any others as rapidly as you can. We have to-day secured the Catholic College, and we will accommodate one thousand persons. We are particularly desirous to get the orphans and the persons who cannot take care of themselves up here. Last night we wrote you to send them to Sailor's Tavern, but now we are happy to say we can accommodate fully not only the orphans but any others you can get away.

Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] JOSEPH MAYO, Chairman.

N. B.—I mean the orphans of the asylum and all others you may think proper to send.

Phila., Aug. 31, 1855.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Esq., President Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 23th (Wheeler, Secretary) is at hand. The committee will observe your advice, and send no more doctors or nurses unless requested by you. I am rejoiced to find you are daily receiving experienced aid from the South. Our committee did their best, and in their advertisements for doctors and nurses asked for volunteers *who had had the fever and knew the proper treatment for it*, and by this public notice attracted De Castro and others to their office, who had had experience in it

in Cuba, Rio, New Orleans, and elsewhere. I devoutly trust that some of the doctors and nurses sent from here have been able to do you real service, and if one or two prove inefficient, or one or more turn out to be vile like the hyena-like wretch Norton, for Heaven's sake acquit the committee of blame. The best of causes runs the chances of being imposed upon, and in this most sacred and touching cause—Relief for the sick by pestilence—it appears, not even the danger added to the holiness of the cause itself, has been sufficient in one instance at least to deter a wretch from his vile scheme of imposition, plunder and outrage. For the sake of human nature I trust there is not another case like Norton's on record. All that we have sent you are volunteers, absolutely at your disposal, and you must exercise your authority over them as you deem best. Our further aid will be in money. I hope to send you more to-morrow.

Yours truly,

[Signed.]

THOMAS WEBSTER, JR.,
Chairman of Committee.

OFFICE OF CAN'T-GET-AWAY CLUB, }
Mobile, Ala., Aug. 29, 1855. }

At a meeting of the Club this day at five o'clock, P. M., they determined to send aid to the sick and suffering of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. Dr. R. Miller, Physician to the Club, was selected to represent them in those two cities. He takes with him Mr. W. Ballantine, a member of the Club. They have in charge five experienced female nurses to aid them in the fulfilment of their mission, Mrs. Rolls, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Stinson, Miss Francis Reid and Mrs. Murrell.

[Signed.]

JOHN HARLET, President.

The foregoing is a true copy from the minutes as of record, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and private seal (not having an official seal) at office in the city of Mobile, on this 30th day of August, A. D. 1855.

[L. s.]

[Signed.]

J. M. PARK, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
Wilmington, Delaware, Sept. 4th, 1855. }

To the President of the Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned having been appointed the President or Chairman of a Relief Committee composed of 25 of our most responsible citizens at the public meeting, held pursuant to the call herewith enclosed, and directed to address you in order to ascertain: 1st, If the pestilence is still on the increase in your city. 2d, Whether pecuniary or medical aid, nurses, &c., are most needed, and, 3d, Through what channel our "Aid" would reach you soonest. I would say please favor me with an answer to the above interrogations by return mail.

Permit me to say that we trust that he who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," "and who doeth all things well," may in his wisdom see fit to turn aside from you this dreadful visitation, and further, that we are desirous to render all the relief that lays in our power, remembering that we know not how soon we may need the same kind offices we now seek to render to others of our fellow-creatures. In haste, with high considerations of respect, I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

WM. B. WIGGINS,
Mayor of Wilmington.

Mayor's Office, Wilmington, Aug. 31, 1855.

CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON:—While we are enjoying the inestimable blessings of health, prosperity and happiness, the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, are suffering from that dreaded scourge, the yellow fever, and up to the latest advices the pestilence is on the increase, and a loud call is made upon us for pecuniary and medical aid, which should not pass unheeded. Here in our own loved land, the interest of every man is recognised to be the interest of his fellow, and while he succors and protects his fellow-citizens, he is practising upon principles which are the honor and safeguard of his country.

Inspired with the spirit of this noble sentiment, a number of our citizens have requested that I should officially call a public meeting at the City Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements by which we may assist in affording relief to the sick and suffering of Norfolk and Portsmouth. I therefore earnestly invite my fellow-citizens to assemble at the City Hall on Monday evening, September 3d, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose mentioned, feeling satisfied that this call will be promptly responded to.

[Signed.] WM. B. WIGGINS, Mayor.

Richmond, Sept. 3rd, 1855.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Howard Association, of Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I hand you a check on the Bank of Norfolk, for fifty-eight dollars, thirty-two cents. This money has been collected by the children of Trinity Church Sabbath-school, (for the benefit of the orphans of your city,) and handed to me with the request that I would forward it to you as Chairman of the Howard Association. My dear sir, accept this money as an expression of the sympathy of these children for the destitute and suffering orphans of your city, distribute it as you may think best, and be assured of our heart-felt sympathy and earnest prayers for yourself, and the suffering of your afflicted fellow citizens. May God speedily restore your city to health, prosperity, and happiness. Respectfully,

[Signed.] T. W. PEMBERTON, Sup. Trinity Church S. School.

To the Hon. CITY COUNCIL, Norfolk, Va.

GENTLEMEN:—Please honor me by accepting the enclosed amount of money, with my deepest regrets, that I can contribute no farther at present to the poor sufferers of your city. [Signed.] A BOY. \$12.

Arlington House, August 31st, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—May I ask your kindness to forward the enclosed humble contribution of \$10. to Norfolk in aid of the sufferers of the three cities? I wrote to the late worthy Mayor Woodis some time ago, offering my property at Smith's Island, as a spot for an encampment for those flying from the pestilence, and seeking a wholesome place of refuge. Not having received any answer to my letter, I presume it must have been left unanswered among other letters addressed to the lamented functionary during his last illness. I repeat my offer. Smith's Island lies in the ocean immediately off Cape Charles, and adjacent to the county of Northampton, eastern shore of Virginia, and has always been considered a location peculiarly healthful. I shall be most happy if Smith's Island can contribute in any wise to the relief, comfort, or benefit of the afflicted of the

three cities, and gladly offer it to them for such purposes, "without money, and without price." I pray you, my dear sir, to excuse the liberty I have taken (a perfect stranger) in addressing you, and accept assurance of the respect with which I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Raleigh, Sept. 4th, 1855.

The PRESIDENT of the Howard Association, of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—A barrel of flour will be sent hence to-morrow by mail train, addressed to the "Howard Association, Norfolk," to be distributed by you among the suffering poor of your city. It is the contribution of Major W. F. Collins of this city. Should his mite be the means of alleviating the distress of a single one of your afflicted citizens, he will be truly rejoiced.

There is a deep and heartfelt sympathy in your affliction felt here. Nearly one thousand dollars have been raised here for the sufferers in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport. More will be cheerfully given, if needed.

Your affliction is, indeed, a most awful one, and awakens the liveliest emotions of grief in the hearts of all. May God, in his infinite mercy, relieve your distress.

Hoping that the Major's contribution will reach you promptly, I remain, with the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in your affliction,

Yours truly, JAS. J. IREDELL.

Annapolis, Md., September 4th, 1855.

TREASURER of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by order of the Division of the "Sons of Temperance of Annapolis," over which I had the honor of presiding, to forward the sum of *Forty Dollars* as an offering for the alleviation of the destitute of Norfolk, and those of your sister city Portsmouth, with whom you will please share equally.

Though the offering is small, it is laden with the universal sympathy of our body, and in placing it upon the altar of humanity, we only regret that we cannot bestow the balm of consolation to the many bruised heads which surround you, but may the God who has afflicted you, in mercy heal.

As far and wide as the knowledge of your distress has reached, the chord of sympathy has been touched, and holy hands have been lifted up to heaven to stay the destroyer's power; that your sorrowing heads may be bound up, and tears wiped from every eye.

Hoping we may conduce in some degree to the relief of the sufferings of Norfolk, and Portsmouth, I beg you, sir, to receive my condolence and regard. Very respectfully, [Signed.] WM. MC'NEIR.

Worthy Patriarch Division, No. 10. Sons of Temperance.

P. S. You will please acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed, as I wish to file it with the archives of the Division.

Farmers Br. Bank, Va., at Farmville, Prince Edward Co., Va. }
Sept. 4th, 1855. }

To the PRESIDENT of the Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find a check of A. Vaughan, Esq., Cashier, on the Farmers Bank at Richmond, for the sum of three hundred

and seventy-six dollars, and forty cents, being the first instalment of collections deposited at this office to be sent to your Association. Will you do us the favor to divide the amount between the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in proportion to the population of the two places?

Our people feel it to be a privilege and a duty to contribute to relieve the sufferings of your afflicted community.

Hoping that God will in his mercy arrest the ravages of disease, and restore our brethren to health, I am, dear sir, truly yours,

[Signed.] F. N. WATKINS.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1855.

To his Honor, the MAYOR of Norfolk.

SIR:—Enclosed, I send you a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, the largest I have ever seen assembled in this city. It was unanimous in the adoption of the resolutions. There is but one heart here, and it is to do everything that can be done for your relief. The committee of thirteen met this morning. I enclose two of their resolutions, and also solicit your immediate action on the subject. This is no occasion for form or ceremony. We have the ability, and beg the privilege of offering you all *human* relief. Send a committee to confer with us as to what is best to be done. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1855.

To the MAYOR of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—The following resolution was to-day adopted, by the joint committee referred to in the enclosed communication of our Mayor, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to carry its directions into execution. "*Resolved*, that a committee of four be appointed to purchase and forward such provisions to Norfolk and Portsmouth, as in their opinion are immediately required, and that they be further instructed to correspond with the mayors of those cities, and ascertain what supplies are most needed, and to request them to make daily requisitions upon us." In accordance with this resolution, and at the request of the committee from Hampton, we shall send by to-morrow's boat six *horses* for the use of your physicians, (three of them for Portsmouth,) together with a supply of provender for the horses, as well as a number of other articles, a list of which will be sent by the captain of the boat. We are exceedingly anxious to have the privilege of contributing in any manner you may designate to the relief of your suffering people. Please let your wants be immediately made known to us, and we will daily send you all that you require. Do not hesitate to draw largely on us, and to send us at once a list of any articles you want. We will contribute in goods or money as you may desire. We hope to hear from you by the return of mail.

Respectfully yours, [Signed.] THOS DODAMEAD.
 " H. K. ELLYS N.
 " JNO. M. GREGORY.
 " DAVID J. SAUNDERS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At the request of the Mayor, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens was held at Metropolitan Hall, yesterday afternoon, to take steps for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk and Ports-

mouth. The meeting was called to order by Judge Wm. W. Crump, on whose motion Joseph Mayo, Esq., the Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Mr. Thos. U. Dudley was appointed Secretary.

The Mayor, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting at length, in one of the most feeling, effective, and appropriate speeches that we ever listened to; at the conclusion of which, he offered the following resolutions, which after a spirited discussion were adopted: Whereas, it appears from the fearful progress and malignant character of the pestilence now devastating Norfolk and Portsmouth, that nothing short of the removal of the population will stay its ravages; therefore, *Resolved*, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to devise means for the attainment of that object, and especially for the transportation, and maintenance of such of the indigent and afflicted of those cities as may desire shelter in a healthful location. *Resolved*, That said committee be authorized to appoint such sub-committees as they may think proper. *Resolved*, That said committee be instructed to communicate at once to the Howard Associations of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and to the mayors of said towns, that they are requested to send up such persons here as they may think proper to confer with the above committee as to what is best to be done in the premises, hereby requesting the said committee to act promptly, and to incur any expense which they may deem judicious for the benefit of the citizens of Portsmouth and Norfolk. The resolutions, on being put to vote, were adopted, and the chairman instructed to appoint the committee. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

Committee, Dr. Robt. Archer, Wellington Goddin, Luther Libby, Thomas Dodamead, Wm. H. Hascall, Charles Ellett, H. K. Ellyson, Geo. W. Munford, John M. Gregory, Jas. A. Cowardin, John P. Ballard, Daniel H. London, John S. Caskie.

On motion of Mr. John H. Gilmer, Joseph Mayo, Esq., the Mayor of the city, was appointed chairman of the committee of thirteen. Henry K. Ellyson, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which, after being discussed at length, were adopted: *Resolved*, that the President of the City Council be requested immediately to call a meeting of that body for the purpose of appointing a committee on the part of the Council, to co-operate with the committee of citizens just appointed. *Resolved*, That the Council are hereby earnestly requested to make such appropriations from the City Treasury, as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the resolutions, adopted by this meeting. There being no other business, the meeting then adjourned.

Petersburg, Sept. 8th, 1855.

JAMES A. SAUNDERS, Esq., Sec. Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—My friend Mr. Jas. McIlwaine, of the firm of Paul & McIlwaine, and myself, yesterday resolved ourselves into a committee to solicit aid from our fellow citizens in behalf of your stricken city, and up to this time we have realized a little over \$1500.

This amount will be somewhat increased on Monday, but many of our wealthiest citizens are absent.

Believing, from the accounts that reach us, that we should best serve you thereby, we have made arrangements to send to you by steamer of Monday, 30 barrels bread, 25 barrels crackers, 8 barrels bacon, 2 barrels rice, and we hope to add some chickens.

Please advise us at once how we shall dispose of the balance.

We will remit the money, or gladly disburse it here in any way you may direct.

With *sincere, heartfelt* sympathy for you all, I am, in haste, your friend,
[Signed.] HENRY C. HARDY.

Baltimore, Sept. 11th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I send per steamboat this P. M. one box marked "President of the Howard Association, Norfolk," containing seventy garments for the children of Norfolk and Portsmouth equally. This is the result of the labors of a party of young ladies, assembled yesterday for the purpose of contributing something for the relief of the destitute and suffering.

May God grant that others may be induced to follow their example, and thus assist in adding to the comfort of the orphan.

Very respectfully, [Signed.] JOSEPH A. THOMAS.

If not too much trouble, may I ask an acknowledgment of the receipt of above?

To the PRESIDENT of the Howard Association.

Mountain House, Catskill, Sep. 10th, 1855.

Hon. MAYOR WOODIS.

SIR:—The undersigned being disposed to tender their services, if desirable, on this occasion of the visitation of the fearful pestilence now wasting your city, beg leave to make application to your Honor, and lay their case before you.

We are desirous to know whether in the present emergency your citizens would esteem our labors, and regard our efforts with due consideration.

We are still young, yet not destitute of experience. We are graduates of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, and refer you to the faculty of that institution for information as to our character and endowments. It is our desire to be serviceable in so far as we shall have ability, in the case of the unfortunate, and the suffering.

In case of acceptance of our proposal, please to signify to us the expenses which we shall be obliged to encounter. Though not rich in money, we think that we possess devotion and enthusiasm which will enable us to be of service to you in the period of calamity.

Please answer by telegraph to Dr. Wilder, Albany.

Yours respectfully, [Signed.] MARY E. SMITH.
S. S. NIVISON.

For reference, further:—Hon. V. M. Rice, Albany; Ex-Mayor O. G. Steele, Buffalo; Ex-Mayor Col. Viele, Buffalo; Samuel Gregory, M. D., Boston; Dr. G. H. Lee, Barre, Massachusetts; Dr. N. Nivison, Hector, New York; Rev. Mr. Fillmore, Elmira, New York.

Brndon, Sep. 10th, 1855.

N. C. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Mayor of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—A few days ago, I remitted to you a small amount through Thos. Branch & Sons of Petersburg, for the sufferers around you, but the most heart-rending accounts from your afflicted city impel me to send you the above check, also to be applied to the same purpose. May God in his mercy soon stay the progress of the dreadful malady that is desolating

your fair city. The great interest I take in the matter will, I hope, excuse the following suggestions. Fire is, undoubtedly one of the greatest purifiers of the atmosphere known; and it is said that in the fourteenth century, when that most horrible pestilence raged so fearfully in Europe, which was known as the Black Death, that one of the popes (Clement X. I believe) managed to escape by staying in a room heated by a fire, night and day. Now, might it not be well to keep constant fires in all the houses that are occupied during the prevalence of the yellow fever—and might it not be well to burn tar barrels about the city?

With high respect, your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

WM. B. HARRISON.

Nag's Head Hotel, N. C., }
September 10th, 1855. }

President, Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—Feeling a deep and heartfelt sympathy for the poor disease-stricken citizens of the city of Norfolk and Portsmouth, I have concluded to offer to all who may avail themselves of the privilege, a place of refuge and safety from the ravages of the disease, now devouring them in such large numbers. On the first of October next, the season will close at Nag's Head Hotel, and after that date, I will most cheerfully throw open the doors of my hotel to all who wish to escape from the disease now prevailing in your cities. I have ample accommodations for 250 persons, and all I ask of the Association is to furnish me with means to maintain them during their stay at my house. In connection with the boarders at my hotel, and the Episcopal congregation at this place, I have succeeded in raising the sum of near \$150, which is at your disposal; and I thought I would suggest the idea, whether or not the money should be forwarded or appropriated for provisions, &c., and forwarded to your office. Allow me to express the hope that my offer will be accepted by your people, and assure them that the kindest attention will be shown them upon their arrival at my hotel. With the profoundest hope that your city may soon be relieved of its direful calamity, I remain, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

ALEX. E. JACOBS, Prop'r., Nag's Head Hotel.

WALTER J. ALLEN, Clerk.

Lexington, Ky., Sep. 12th, 1855.

To THE Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

GENTLEMEN:—With a heart overflowing with sympathy for the people, whom the Lord hath permitted to be stricken with a sore plague, I venture to send for the use of the physicians and nurses, a small quantity of "Burrowes' Lexington Mustard;" owing to its demand in the southern country in yellow fever and cholera, I hope it may prove equally beneficial to the sick in Virginia. My calls for it, south, at present, prevent me from sending a larger quantity; should it be acceptable, I shall be happy to duplicate it. Hoping, most sincerely, that the plague may be stayed, I beg to subscribe myself,

Manufacturer of

"BURROWES' LEXINGTON MUSTARD."

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY, Frederick city, Md., Sep. 12, 1855.

PRESIDENT of the Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—The young ladies of this institution, sympathizing deeply

in the affliction of our sister cities, desire me to forward to you the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars, and twenty-five cents, which they have raised for the relief of those who are suffering from the pestilence in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Enclosed, please find my check for the amount (\$113.25). With the hope that the destroying angel may soon pass away from your cities, and that health may again smile on you, I am, sir, with great respect and deep sympathy,

[Signed.]

Yours truly,

H. WINCHESTER.

Mayor's Office, Chicago, Sep. 12th, 1855.

To HIS HONOR, the Acting Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—Please find draft for \$1500.06 enclosed in favor of the Howard Association of your city, and with it please accept assurances of the sincere sympathy of our citizens for your afflicted city. Our citizens had a meeting last evening (the proceedings of which I herewith enclose), and the present remittance is the result of this day's collection. I shall hope to forward additional sums from time to time, should your city continue (as I pray it may not) to require such aid. With assurances of high regard and personal sympathy, I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

L. D. BOONE, Mayor.

Chicago, Ill.

MEETING of sympathy with Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers.

Pursuant to the call through the press, a number of citizens assembled at South Market hall, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

On motion of J. B. F. Russell, the meeting was organized by electing his honor, Mayor L. D. Boone President, and the appointment of J. S. Wright, Esq., Secretary. Mayor Boone addressed the meeting upon the terrible calamity which had befallen the afflicted cities, and hoped the action of the people of Chicago would be fitting to the occasion. J. C. Vaughn of the Tribune made a brief address and suggested that a committee be appointed in each Ward of the city to call for contributions. J. B. F. Russell offered a series of Resolutions. J. W. Waughop, Esq., who is a native of Portsmouth, made a brief address, and suggested that a committee on resolutions should be appointed. The Chair appointed Messrs. Russell, Waughop, and Vaughn the committee.

Addresses were made by J. Y. Scammon, Esq., Rev. Dr. Smallwood, and Daniel McIlroy, Esq., in spirited appeals to the people, to act most promptly and generously for the relief of their brethren bowed down under the most heart-rending distress. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted. The Mayor appointed the following committee:—1st Ward, Thomas P. Bryant; 2nd Ward, Col. J. B. F. Russell; 3d Ward, D. R. Holt; 4th Ward, J. C. Authet; 5th Ward, G. W. Noble; 6th Ward, John Noble; 7th Ward, F. H. Thwing; 8th Ward, F. H. Benson; 9th Ward, F. Hatheway.

A. W. Windett moved that the committee be instructed to publish daily a statement of contributions. The motion was seconded by Dr. C. Y. Dyer, and after considerable discussion, was carried. In consequence of the deep affliction which has visited the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth by a dreadful pestilence unparalleled in the history of the ravages of yellow fever in our country, and so rapidly decimating the remnant of the population of those afflicted cities, the citizens of Chicago have met together

to express their heartfelt sympathies, and to offer to the afflicted of those plague-stricken cities material aid. Resolved, That a relief committee of nine, one from each ward in the city, be appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the common objects of this meeting. Resolved, That all moneys so raised for the sick and suffering, be promptly forwarded by the Mayor as collected, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to be addressed to that glorious band known as the Howard Association, or the acting Mayor. Resolved, That the city clergy be invited to make collections in their respective houses of worship on the next sabbath-day for the benefit of said sufferers. Resolved, That those physicians and women who have so heroically hastened to the relief of the sufferers from the cities and towns of healthy locations, to meet and stay the ravages of the fatal destroyer, elicit our highest admiration.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint the above named committee.

Washington Co., Va., Sept. 17th, 1855.

Having heard of the affliction which God hath sent upon you, and knowing the distresses which generally follow calamities, I liberally contribute my mite. Though a ten cent piece is small, it is every cent I possess in this world, and it may help in buying some nourishment for some of the many orphans who are parentless and crying for relief.

Your servant, [Signed.] ROB.

N. B.—This contribution is small, it is true, though it is much to the giver, it being his all, he being a slave belonging to a man residing in Washington Co., Va.; he is a very pious negro and minister of the gospel. I believe he contributed the mite through the purest motives of sympathy.

CLADE SPRING.

Baltimore, Sep. 13th, 1855.

To THE Howard Association of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN:—You have been already informed that the House of Refuge buildings (never yet occupied for their intended purpose,) have been offered by its board of managers for the destitute orphans of your city. You may also have learned that we have tendered our services for the management of the temporary asylum. Our object in addressing you is not only to renew this offer directly to the authorities of your city, but also to request that you gratify us by stating definitely, whether it is your intention to accept our proffered aid, and if so, what number of children we may expect to have in charge, and when we may anticipate their arrival in Baltimore. The warm heart of our community pulsates in deep sympathy with your affliction, and particularly would our own sex esteem it a grateful duty to extend to you the hand of help in this your hour of sorrow.

May we ask of you, gentlemen, an answer to this note at your very earliest opportunity, so that, if requisite, we continue arrangements at once, commenced upon the first appeal for help, but now held in suspense from the uncertainty of your determination?

Very respectfully, [Signed.] MARGT. T. PURVIANCE.

On behalf of the committee of Ladies of Baltimore.

Office of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., 163 Canal st. }
New York, Sep. 13th, 1855. }

WM. H. MACY, Esq., Treas.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the board of trustees of this company held

this day, it was unanimously resolved to place at your disposal a cargo of ice (from 100 to 200 tons) for the relief of the afflicted and suffering inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Believing that our proffered gift may afford valuable and essential relief to those suffering from the fatal scourge, and, that it may aid in staying the ravages of the pestilence, which has almost depopulated those ill fated towns, we are most happy, in behalf of our company, to offer you the above resolution, for your acceptance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed.]

R. T. CUMPTON, Pres.

WM. J. WILCOX, Sec.

Engineer Office, Richmond & York R. R. R. }
 Richmond, Sep. 15th, 1855. }

To W. A. FERGUSON, President of the Howard Association.

DEAR SIR:—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., the steam boat W. W. Townes, Capt. Drew, will leave Walkerton on the Mataponi river, and will make all the landings of that and the York river to receive on board the contributions of the citizens of the counties bordering on those streams, intended for the relief of your afflicted city and her equally desolated sister Portsmouth. The Quarantine laws of Petersburg, where the "Townes" belongs, not permitting her to enter within your own limits, I have to request (as I shall make the trip in her, the Capt. not knowing the rivers) that she be met early on Wednesday morning at the light boat off Crony Island by the Princess Ann or a barge, to which her freight may be transferred. I take occasion to report to you the generous conduct of Messrs. Pannill & Carter the owners of the Townes, who, upon application, at once placed their boat at my disposal, refusing all compensation; as also of the captain and crew who volunteered their services. Expressing my own heartfelt sympathy in your present affliction, I remain,

Respectfully yours, [Signed.]

T. S. CLAXTON.

Mayor's Office, Harrisonburg, Va., Sep. 18th, 1855.

To THE President of Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—The citizens of Harrisonburg, Va., have contributed the sum of \$465.50, for the relief of the sufferers of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Enclosed, you will find a check for half that amount,—(\$232.75,) the other half I have forwarded to Portsmouth.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of the sum through the columns of the Baltimore Sun, or by letter to me.

Your friend, very respectfully,

[Signed.]

O. C. STERLING, Mayor.

P. S.—\$100 of the above sum was appropriated by the Masonic Lodge of this place.

O. C. S.

Richmond, Sept. 20th, 1855.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I enclose a check for \$28 50, half of \$57, a sum raised by a juvenile fair held in this city for the benefit of the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The paragraph attached to this note will explain the matter, and give the names of the little girls who held this fair. Please give this mite the desired destination. I have no heart to indulge a pleasantry which I might do, were I writing at any other time, for I feel as though I had a dear relative on every square of your devoted

city. Sinner as I am, I pray for you and your afflicted people. May God in his mercy spare them further affliction. Very truly and sincerely,
 your friend and servant, [Signed.] J. A. COWARDIN.

AID FOR THE ORPHANS. Some very small girls, bless their little hearts! have been holding a fair "for the benefit of the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth," in a room on Governor street. Monday night they closed their miniature fair, and ascertained that they had made the very respectable sum of \$57. They have sent this sum to us, with a very pretty note penned by one of their own little hands, in which we are requested to forward the money. They conclude by expressing their sorrow that "the sum is so small." The names of these dear little creatures are, Margaret L. Mayer, Kate C. Simons, Rosa Belvin, Sallie C. Belvin, and V. Wendlinger. They have heard of their little brothers and sisters of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and have held forth their tiny hands to help them. For their act they will get credit in the books above, with a long time to run at interest before they appear for settlement; and if they will half shut their eyes after going to bed o'nights, they may see pretty faces and bright eyes hovering above them to bless them for their kindness to the bereaved little ones, who survive the plague.

New York, Sept. 15th, 1855.

Esq., President of the Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed bill of L. for 12 barrels bottled porter, marked Howard Association, Norfolk, Va. 4 of the barrels are marked quarts, and 8 marked pints. I hope it may be of some service to the sick and weary in your vicinity, in your truly suffering condition. Messrs. Ludlom & Pleasant's Line carry it free of charge. It will give me pleasure to be advised of its safe arrival.

[Signed.] SAML. MILLBANK 70 Madison, New York. Very respectfully, yours,

Charleston, 20th Sept. 1855.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Esq., President of the Howard Association, of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day forwarded by Adams & Co's Express, a box of clothing, and herein enclose Henry Frescott, Cashier's draft on the Farmers & Planters' Bank, Baltimore, for fifty dollars.

These were accompanied by the following letters, addressed to me as chairman of the committee for forwarding nurses, &c., for Portsmouth and Norfolk. Viz:—

"The ladies of the Hebrew congregations of this city, beg leave to tender through you to the chairman of the Howard Association, of Norfolk, the accompanying box of clothing made by themselves, containing 48 dresses, 43 chemises, 38 shirts, 24 prs. pantaloons, 22 flannel shirts, 21 skirts, 72 pocket handkerchiefs, 31 pr. stockings, 14 prs. shoes and bootees, 19 tunics, 17 jackets, 10 prs. pantalets, 18 prs. drawers, 6 undershirts, 2 suits, 36 pr. socks; also the enclosed fifty dollars, the surplus remaining after the material purchased had been manufactured.

"They most respectfully request, sir, that the same may be promptly forwarded to the chairman before mentioned, to be, by him, distributed among the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth."

I need scarcely add, that I feel privileged in being made the organ of administering to the relief of the sufferings of my afflicted neighbors of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Praying that God will ere long stay the hand of the destroying angel,

and that you may be spared to receive the gratitude of your fellow citizens for the laborious and faithful services rendered in the hour of the severe trials, I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

[Signed.] GEO. M. COFFIN, Chairman.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City of Salem, Sept. 24th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find Wm. H. Foster, Cashier's check on Exchange Bank, Norfolk, for two hundred and fifty-eight dollars, and thirty-two cents, also his check on Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg, for three hundred and sixty-two dollars, and twenty-eight cents, making an aggregate of six hundred and twenty dollars, and sixty cents, the same being the balance of funds contributed by our citizens for the relief of your afflicted citizens. In conformity to a vote of our committee, authorizing an equal distribution of the funds in their hands, to the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, I have transmitted to the Sanitary Committee of Portsmouth, a like amount. As the organ of the committee, it gives me great pleasure to state that all classes of our fellow citizens have manifested the warmest sympathy for your community in the great calamity which is desolating them. Unsolicited, many of them have come forward, asking the privilege of contributing, and all have been eager to do what they could to alleviate the sufferings of your citizens. Trusting that the aid which, through their recognition of the claims of a common humanity, we have been enabled to forward, will do something towards relieving the poor of your city in this their hour of affliction, and indulging the hope of the speedy restoration of your citizens to their accustomed health,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant.

[Signed.]

JOSEPH ANDREWS,

Mayor of Salem, and chairman of the Relief Committee.

To the President, or Treasurer of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

P. S. Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Alexandria, Va. 25th Sept., 1855.

R. W. BOWDEN, Esq., President Howard Association, Norfolk.

MY DEAR SIR:—I had this pleasure last to your lamented Ferguson, to which I have no reply, my heart sickens at the cause. By to-morrow's steamer, we will ship to Baltimore, 10 barrels soda, 10 water, 10 pilot crackers, 1 qr. cask wine, 20 barrels corn meal, 10 boxes soap, 10 boxes candles, of which you will retain one half, of each lot, for the sufferers of your city, the other half for Portsmouth.

Please let me know if the articles sent are suitable, and if not, what would be, as we have more to send you, and wish to lay the money out in articles most acceptable, or send you the money if most needed; let me hear from you. May God in his mercy spare you and your people, and arrest the disease with which you are afflicted, is the prayer of our people, and of yours, most truly,

[Signed.]

GEO. P. WISE, Mayor.

Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C., Sep. 28th, 1855.

PRESIDENT of the Howard Association, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

In behalf of the citizens of Franklin County, N. C., I have the gratification of tendering through you to the *distressed* of Norfolk and Portsmouth a *portion* of their charity; and beg of you to distribute it as their necessities may require. To-day we sent by railroad, 12 barrels flour, and shall continue to forward the articles as they may be sent in. Allow me to inquire, what articles will be most acceptable? and we will endeavor to pro-

cure them. Will potatoes be acceptable? Our citizens have, and are daily contributing money and provisions, which will be preferable? Shall we continue to send both? We shall be happy to do all in our power to relieve you, and through you the distressed of your afflicted cities. Allow me to subscribe myself, with the kindest regard, Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] JOEL THOMAS, Cor. Sec.,

Richmond, Sept. 27th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The committee appointed by the citizens of Richmond, for the relief of the suffering communities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, have received continual contributions from our own citizens, and from other parts of the state, for the benefit of the distressed. We have been daily engaged in furnishing such supplies to each place as we deemed most essential, but we would greatly prefer that you should designate the articles which you consider of most use, whether they are delicacies for the sick, or necessities for the needy. We hope earnestly that you will not hesitate to make requisitions upon us, for whatever you want. We will take pleasure in endeavoring to procure what you require, and promptly forward it to whomsoever you may direct. It is not a time for hesitancy. We will comply with your wishes with the utmost pleasure and alacrity. Very truly, your friend and servant,

[Signed.] GEO. W. MUNFORD, Treasurer of the Relief Committee.

Warrenton, N. C., Female Collegiate Institute. }
Sept. 26th, 1855. }

To the PRESIDENT of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—This box contains 56 garments for children, made and presented to the destitute orphan children of your afflicted city, by the young ladies of our Seminary. Please accept their, and our sincere sympathy, and may God hear our prayers for you, in your great distress.

We are, yours truly, [Signed.] GRAVES & WILCOX.

Chief of Police, City Hall, Boston, Oct. 6th, 1855.

To the TREASURER of the Howard Association.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will please find a draft, for \$165 25, in aid of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. This amount was contributed by the members of the Boston Police Department; and in their behalf, I have the honor of transmitting the same, as a testimonial of their sympathy for those of their fellow men upon whom the hand of affliction is so heavily laid. Trusting that this remittance may be received as a guaranty of our heartfelt commiseration, and sincerely hoping that the depopulating scourge with which you are visited may be suddenly stayed, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] ROBERT TAYLOR, Chief of Police.

P. S. Please acknowledge the receipt of the draft, that we may be assured of its safe arrival.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 6th, 1855.

ROBERT W. BOWDEN, Esq., Treasurer of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find Certificate of Deposit in the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, for \$988 22, on account of the contributions of our citizens, to the relief of the sufferers of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport. We place this sum in your hands for expenditure, where in your opinion

it is most needed. It was raised for the relief of the sufferers of the three places.

On the 10th Sept., we forwarded to Mr. Sharp, President of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, a remittance of \$1000 which we presume has been duly received by you. Will you please to acknowledge the receipt of this as soon after it reaches you, as your convenience and other duties will permit? And may God, in his mercy, soon restore your city to its wonted health, and never again visit her with a like calamity. Truly, and respectfully,

[Signed.] H. J. PORNIER, GEO. A. HALSEY, JOHN A. NICHOLS, THOMAS B. PEDDIE, SILAS MERCHANT, THOMAS W. DUNSON, PETER S. DARGEE.

Charlestown, Va. Oct. 12th, 1855.

R. W. BOWDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received a letter from a noble-hearted, and generous lady of Nicholas County, Ky., late a resident of this county, enclosing a check for \$100. with the request that it should be applied to the benefit of the orphan children of your death-stricken cities. Please give it this direction, and may a righteous God add his blessing to this grateful offering of one of his most sincere and faithful followers. Very truly,

[Signed.] N. S. SMITH.

Orange Court House, Oct. 10th, 1855.

To the PRESIDENT of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find a check, for \$144, which I desire you to appropriate as therein designated, viz: two-thirds, to the sufferers for the yellow fever in Norfolk, and one-third, to those who have suffered from the scourge in Portsmouth. This sum has been recently contributed by my congregation at this place. And you will please acknowledge the same for St. Thomas' Church, Orange, Va. I rejoice to learn that the epidemic, which has prevailed so alarmingly for some time past in Norfolk and Portsmouth, is now fast subsiding. God grant that you may never again be visited by so fearful a scourge. May *He* who mixeth judgment with mercy, bring great good out of the great evil. Among those who have fallen, you have to number not a few of your best and choicest citizens. Mysterious is this Providence! Among the victims, were two of my dear friends, the Rev. Messrs Jackson and Chisholm, the latter was ordained to the ministry at the same time I was. To know him was to love him. Indeed, both were lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.

Deeply sympathizing with those who have been called to suffer, I remain, yours, very truly,

[Signed.] J. EARNEST.

Marblehead, Oct. 1st, 1855.

MR. HOWARD.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose to you a draft for \$125, being a collection taken up in Old St. Michael's Church of this place, of which Rev. J. B. Richmond is Rector, in behalf of the sufferers at Portsmouth and Norfolk, to be used as you deem proper. Mrs. Wheeler and her daughter, husband, and children are with us, and are well; we hope Dulton is daily improving. Truly, and affectionately, your friend and brother,

[Signed.] JOHN B. RICHMOND.

May God bless and preserve the members of the Howard Association, to which you belong, and may your acts of mercy, charity, and love, be

abundantly rewarded in the life that now is, and in that brighter one to come. We have not ceased to pray for you all. J. B. R.

Gloucester Co., 6th Oct., 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Acting under the resolutions adopted by a meeting of a portion of the people of Gloucester Co., at the Court House thereof, on the 1st. instant, at which I was appointed Treasurer to receive and remit all moneys contributed, and to forward the same, together with such other sums as may be handed me hereafter, to the “Howard Association of the city of Norfolk, and the Mayor of Portsmouth, in the proportion of one-third to Portsmouth, and two-thirds to Norfolk,” hereto I have annexed by mail my check of this date, on the Farmers’ Bank of Virginia, at Fredricksburg, for \$139 67, payable to your order, being two thirds of \$194 50, the amount contributed up to this time, and for your government in the disposition to be made of this money. I copy the following resolution adopted by the meeting: *Resolved*, That we leave it to the discretion of the Howard Association, and authorities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to expend the amount to be forwarded by us, believing that they are better able than ourselves to judge of the best mode of disposing thereof. But it would be gratifying to us to know, that our contributions had assisted the destitute children of the two towns, who have been made orphans by the pestilence. Most deeply do I sympathize with our fellow citizens in the towns above mentioned, under their severe affliction; and it gives me great pleasure to be the medium of intercourse, selected to carry out the wishes of my countrymen in the manner above indicated. Do me the favor to acknowledge the receipt of the check mentioned by letter, to my address, Gloucester Court House, and oblige your obedient servant,

[Signed.] WM. P. SMITH.

To President of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

Cottage Home, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find \$42 25, which I have collected from my two small churches, *Unity*, and *Machpelah*, to aid the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

I enclose it to you to be appropriated at the discretion of your benevolent Association. Be kind enough to acknowledge the receipt of the remittance, that I may satisfy my people of its safe transmission. Permit me to assure you of my deep sympathy for your afflicted community, and of my earnest prayers that God may in mercy stay the pestilence. If you have the time to write, I should be pleased to know if there are any signs of abatement, &c. May God sanctify his sore trials, and stay his heavy judgments. Very truly, yours,

[Signed.] R. H. MORRISON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 2nd, 1855.

THE Brooklyn Female Employment Society send to you certain articles of clothing, for the use of such persons in Norfolk and Portsmouth as your Association may deem most in need of them. Though we have with us many poor people, yet we know that your necessities are greater than ours. While the fearful pestilence has stricken down so many among you, no evil of a similar character has been allowed to come near our dwellings. Our society is new, and our means are limited, but we trust that our little contribution may be of some service, and that it will not be the less acceptable for being accompanied by the expression of our deep sympathy with you. [Signed.] MRS. THEO. ROMEYN, Secretary.

To the Howard Association of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

New York, Oct. 4th, 1855.

ROBERT W. BOWDEN, Esq., President of the Howard Association.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed, I hand you a check on the Farmers' Bank of your city, for the sum of \$690; of which amount, \$447 50 was contributed by the passengers, officers, and crew of the Steamer George Law, on her late voyage to and from Aspinwall, New Grenada, and \$242 50, by the citizens of Aspinwall, for the benefit of the sufferers from fever in your afflicted city. Permit me to say, that each and all of them expressed to me the deepest sympathy in the sufferings of the inhabitants; and I must add, it has been with pain and sorrow I have read the sad reports published from day to day, of the distress and trouble among those with whom I have passed so many happy days, and most sincerely do I sympathize in their misfortunes. Trusting the above amount may relieve the wants of some few, I remain, with respect, yours truly,

[Signed.] ALFRED G. GRAY.

COLUMBIA, AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. }
Superintendent's Office, Parkersburg, Oct. 9th, 1855. }

To the TREASURER of the Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed amount, five hundred and five dollars, has been contributed by the employees on this road, to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the distressed citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

It is the desire of the contributors, that the enclosed amount should be proportionately divided between Norfolk and Portsmouth, agreeably to the judgment of your Association.

I shall be pleased to have your acknowledgment of the receipt of the within amount, at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully, yours,
[Signed.] JOSEPH B. BAKER, Superintendent.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 9th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The Religious Societies of this town have held contributions, to add their mite towards alleviating the misery and destitution occasioned by the pestilence, which has visited Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is my cheerful duty to transmit to you, two hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and twenty cents, (\$229 20,) the amount so collected; you will please send to the needy of Portsmouth one-third of the amount, such I presume being the proportion which it would be proper to apply to their use.

Accept, my dear sir, the heartfelt sympathy of our citizens for their brethren in distress, and believe in the sincerity of their prayers, that the hand of death may be soon lifted from your midst. Believe me, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] WM. T. DAVIS, one of the Board of Selectmen.
To H. W. DOWDEN, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

I remit the amount in the form of a check, No 203, drawn by J. N. Stoddard, Cashier of Plymouth Bank, upon the American Exchange Bank, New York.

Jersey City, Oct. 11th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The inhabitants of Jersey City have raised \$1,051 53, towards the relief of the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, rendered destitute by the pestilence which is, or has been, raging among them. The undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and forward those

contributions, and in execution of that duty, send those funds to be distributed by the Howard Association. Enclosed you will find a Certificate of Deposit, of that amount, \$1,051 53, to the credit of your Treasurer, R. W. Bowden, Esq., in the Mechanics & Hatters' Bank of this city, which bringing New York prices, is the most available form in which we could arrange it. The contributions were made by the donors for those rendered destitute, or in need, in both cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. We send it to your Association to make such distribution of it between the two cities, as the cause of humanity over the objects of your Association may dictate as proper. Accept our assurances of the deep sympathy felt by our fellow citizens with the afflicted inhabitants of your city. Very respectfully, yours,

[Signed.] A. O. ZABRISKIE, ROBT. GILCHRIST, JOHN GRIFFITT, and MINOT C. MORGAN, Committee.

To Solomon Cherry, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Norfolk Howard Association.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 1855.

I enclose a check on the Continental Bank of New York, No 500, for \$200, which you will please hand over to the Howard Association of your city. I have delayed this long, hoping to have made my contribution larger, and more in accordance with my feelings. Our salaries are paid semi annually in July and January. I had disposed of mine before the sad news reached me, my heart bleeds for my old home, every paper has brought sadness to my heart, by the death of two or three, and even four of my former pupils. My debt of gratitude to the dear old borough can never be cancelled; nineteen years did I spend there: longer than I lived in the place of my nativity, and had many a kind friend and pupil, whose faces I can never again see in this world. My God! in the brief period of three months, all whom I knew, swept into eternity. Since the stoppage of the Norfolk Herald, the accounts I receive by the Richmond and Petersburg papers, are scant and contradictory. Thank God! you must have had frostere this. You may consider me as pledged for \$30 more when your banks pay dividends, in January next. My dear sir, I cannot tell whether I am to condole with you in the loss of some members of your family, or rejoice at their escape, and thus it is with respect to many others, having no reliable information. I will be in Norfolk this winter if possible. I remain, yours truly, [Signed.] DAVID DUNCAN.

N. C. Whitehead, Esq., acting Mayor of Norfolk.

Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 12th, 1855.

To R. W. BURDEN, Esq., Treasurer.

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will receive a draft from Bank of Delaware, on Bank of North America, Philadelphia, for \$594, contributed on the part of the citizens of Wilmington, for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk, Va. In making this second remittance to you, I am desired by my fellow citizens to express the deep and abiding sympathy they have continued to feel, in common with the whole country for you in your affliction, and are now humbly trusting that circumstances are now occurring which must arrest the progress of disease. Feeling a deep interest in the orphanage which has resulted from this dispensation, should our small contribution be *not more required* in some other channel of kindness, we shall be happy to have any part thereof appropriated for the present, or future comfort of these "little ones." With great respect and kindness, believe me truly, yours,

[Signed.] H. T. ASKEW, Mayor, and Treasurer of Relief Fund.

Baltimore, 26th Oct., 1855.

A. B. COOKE, Esq., President Howard Association, Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—Messrs, Duncan, Sherman, & Co., of New York, have authorized me to draw on them for \$500. for account of George Peabody, Esq., in London, who desired to present that sum, “to be used for the benefit and relief of the orphans” at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport, Va. Be kind enough to inform me in what manner you are of opinion this sum can best be distributed, in order to meet the wishes and instructions of the liberal donor. Yours respectfully,

[Signed.] WM. H. BRUCE, Treasurer Norfolk &c. fund.

St. Louis, 16th Oct., 1855.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the members of Polar Star Lodge of Masons, meeting in this city, to send you a check for \$50, to be disposed of by the Howard Association, for the relief of the sufferers of Norfolk and Portsmouth. I accordingly inclose herein, E. W. Clark, & Bros.’ draft on Samuel Harris & Sons, Baltimore, for \$50. This is a small testimonial of the above Lodge’s appreciation of your noble exertions on behalf of the sick and distressed in the above mentioned cities. I wish to God the amount was larger, but the Lodge is far from being rich. Have the kindness to acknowledge the receipt, and oblige yours sincerely in the cause of suffering humanity,

[Signed.] JAS. WYKERHAM, Sec. Polar Star Lodge.

Petersburg, Oct. 16, 1855.

AUGUSTUS B. COOKE, Esq., President Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—By steam to-morrow I shall forward to your address, three small boxes of clothing, contributed by a few of the ladies of our city for the relief of the bereaved children now under the protection of your noble and self-sacrificing Association. I trust the offering will reach you in due time and be acceptable. Petersburg extends to suffering Norfolk her sincerest sympathy, and hails with delight the glad intelligence of returning health. Very truly and sincerely yours,

[Signed.] HENRY C. HARDY.

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 11, 1855.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—We are happy to inform you that the citizens of Newburyport, Mass., have contributed the sum of \$861 30. This contribution was taken up in the various churches, as follows:

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. G. Vermilye,	-	-	\$120 00
Prospect Street Congregational, Rev. Rand. Campbell,	-	-	101 06
St. Paul’s Episcopal, Rev. Wm. Horton,	-	-	100 29
Titcomb Street Congregational, Rev. Dr. L. R. Dimmick,	-	-	100 00
Whitfield Church. Congregational, Rev. Samuel J. Spaulding,	-	-	74 26
Pleasant Street Church, Unitarian, Rev. R. C. Waterston,	-	-	74 16
Belville Church, Congregational, Rev. Daniel F. Fiske,	-	-	62 53
Harris Street Church, Presbyterian,	-	-	30 00
Christian Baptist, Rev. Daniel P. Pike,	-	-	30 00
Universalist, Rev. D. M. Reed,	-	-	26 50
First Baptist, Rev. James Barnaby,	-	-	25 00
Second Baptist, Rev. James G. Richardson,	-	-	11 50
First Methodist, William Smith,	-	-	6 00
From several individuals,	-	-	100 00

\$861 30

The above amount is deposited in the Mechanics' Bank of this city to your credit. We send you a certificate of deposit, which we think the safest and most judicious way of remitting. The above amount is at your disposal, presuming you will give Portsmouth, Va., her fair proportion according to her wants and necessities. It is of course left for your Association to use your own judgment and discretion in the matter.

With much respect, your obedient servants,

[Signed.]

MOSES DAVENPORT,
MOSES SWEETZER.

We have sent your correspondence to Boston with particulars, which were published in the Newburyport Herald yesterday; we also send you a printed copy cut from the Herald. We hope this will have a tendency to increase the subscription list in Boston and other places, as many have the idea that your Association have a surplus of cash funds on hand. You will see by the printed list that it agrees with the letter, and contains a list of the churches, pastors, and amounts of each society, &c.

Yours truly, &c.,

[Signed.]

MOSES SWEETZER.

Plattsburg, Mo., Nov. 10, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed is ten dollars, to be applied for the relief of the orphans under the care of your "Association," and may God bless you all, for he alone is capable of blessing you as you deserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

JAMES H. BIRCH, JR.

To Mr. S. CHERRY, or any other Member of the Howard Association, at Norfolk, Va.

Roswell, Ga., Nov. 12th, 1855.

TREASURER of the Howard Association.

SIR:—We saw in the Presbyterian an appeal to the children for the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Please to accept of the collection which we have taken up in the Roswell Sunday-school, and please to acknowledge it in the Philadelphia Presbyterian. Enclosed \$18 00.

Berryville, Clarke Co., Va., Nov. 16th, 1855.

Mr. SOLOMON CHERRY.

DEAR SIR:—Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and satisfactory reply to my letter. It has removed all doubt and perplexity from my mind, caused by the many conflicting accounts as to whether articles of clothing would be necessary or not, such a quantity having been sent. You have given me the information I most desired, and I this day forward the box by way of Baltimore to the care of F. A. Levering, which I hope you will receive safely and distribute in Norfolk or Portsmouth, or both places, as most needed. I am sorry to hear of the continued destitution of the poor. Would to God it were in my power to relieve their wants, but I have thrown in the widow's mite, and can only regret my inability to do more. I extend in sympathy the warmest feelings of my heart to all those who have been left so desolate; may He who has promised to be a friend to the fatherless and widow provide for each and every one. I was deeply pained to hear of the death of our dearly loved Mr. Jackson. This parish was his charge for a long time, and his people were all sincerely attached to him. His life and death have testified that he was a "man of God." I am sorry to read accounts of the re-appearance of the fever since your letter, but I trust it may soon disappear entirely, and God grant

that your city may soon be restored to its accustomed health and prosperity, and may you never again be so severely scourged. Will you please let me know if you receive the box safely, and excuse me for taxing your time and patience?

Most truly yours,

REBECCA A. SMITH.

Rochester, Nov. 26, 1855.

To HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Norfolk, Va.

GENTLEMEN:—Please accept my humble pittance of \$10, for the benefit of your institution, to be used as you may think proper. I wish I was able to send more.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed.]

JACOB ANDERSON.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 18th, 1855.

ROBT. W. BOWDEN, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—It has been my pleasing duty, by appointment of the citizens of Newark, to act as one of a committee to collect and transmit to your funds for the relief of the sufferers by the late fever there. We have sent heretofore two remittances (which have been duly acknowledged) of the contributions of our citizens, and now enclose you a certificate of deposit on the Mechanics' Bank of our city, payable to your order, for \$119 13. I am desired by my associate on the committee to request that this amount may be expended for the benefit of the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth, who were made so by your late terrible visitation, in such manner as your Howard Association shall deem best. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the almost universal willingness of our citizens to contribute for the relief of your sufferers, and to say that the amounts that have been contributed have been done with a cheerfulness that indicated that they came from the hearts in the right place. And while our contributions have not swelled to so large an amount as those of some other cities, still when we reflect that our population is composed almost entirely of mechanics, the amount they have given is creditable to them, as evincing a Christian sympathy for their fellow-countrymen in distress, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of politicians and others to convince themselves and the world that there is no sympathy or fellow feeling between the northern and southern portions of our country. Acting on behalf of the committee whose names are attached to our former communications, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

SILAS MERCHORK, per S. DODD.

Be so kind as to acknowledge the reception of this as soon as your convenience will permit.

Truly,

S. M.

BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL, }
Baltimore, Nov. 22d, 1855. }

DEAR SIR:—You will please find enclosed a check for \$100, for the orphan fund of Norfolk and Portsmouth. We sent previously to the Howard Association \$400, the first aid we believe they received from Baltimore, and still feeling a deep sympathy for the afflicted and suffering inhabitants, we continued our efforts, and now tender the enclosed sum, with the hope that health and prosperity may be speedily restored.

We remain your friends and obedient servants,

[Signed.]

BARNUM & CO.

To R. W. BOWDEN, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

Kalb Town, Jeff. Co., Va., Dec. 23d, 1855.

Dr. SOLOMON CHERRY.

DEAR SIR:—This is to notify you that we have sent by Adams & Co.'s Express, a box of 57 articles of children's clothing, sent by some of the ladies of Wickliffe Parish, Clarke Co. These, with 40 previously sent by two little girls, make 97 articles. Our parish is a very small one, but still we might have done more. May God bless and provide for, out of the treasures of his abundance, the little sufferers. May he heal the deep wound which he has inflicted upon your devoted cities. It is the desire of the ladies, that these articles sent may be divided between Norfolk and Portsmouth.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of the box is requested for our assurance of its arrival. Believe me, very truly, Yours,

[Signed.]

JNO. D. POWELL,
Rector of Wickliffe Parish.

This letter was written, as you will observe, one month ago, but wishing to send it simultaneously with the box, which has been detained, it has been kept. Hope the articles may not prove entirely too late.

Norfolk, Dec. 30th, 1855.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Secretary.

DEAR SIR:—Please accept the accompanying small contribution to the fund for the relief of the destitute orphans of your city, with the expression of my warm sympathies and earnest wishes for the entire success of your noble undertaking.

[Signed.]

Respectfully yours,
ELIAS WADE, Jr.

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1856.

To SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk.

DEAR SIR:—By this morning's mail I have sent to Tazewell Taylor, Esq., of your city, a deed of gift from myself to your Association conveying \$1600.00 of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan to A. B. Cooke, T. J. Corprew, and others in trust; and accompanying it is the certificate of stock in my name, and power of attorney to A. B. Cooke and yourself, to transfer it to the Howard Association in Norfolk, which I have requested him to hand over to you on my behalf.

There may possibly be one or two hundred dollars more to be inserted for you after the monument is completed and paid for.

Yours truly, [Signed.] THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr.
Trustee for citizens of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Howard Association, Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of 26th inst., informing me that you have received from Tazewell Taylor, Esq., of your city, on my behalf, as trustee for the citizens of Philadelphia, a certificate for \$1600 of the fiduciary of the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a deed of trust, conveying same to the Howard Association for the use of the orphans of your city, and also advising me that the Association accept the said trust. On behalf of this community it is my pleasant duty to further acknowledge the grateful thanks you have so gracefully tendered for this and every other effort made by our citizens

to extend relief to the sufferers by the late pestilence. I earnestly trust that your city may forever be spared a revisitation of the scourge. Should however, calamity, disease or suffering again ravage and desolate your fire-sides, our community, true to its natural sympathies, will generously respond to the cry of distress. It might be deemed discourtesy were I to close our official correspondence without adverting to the many warm commendations which you and your Association have been pleased to pass on my feeble efforts. I beg leave now, for the first time, to respond to your thanks, and to sincerely assure you that in all my relations to your sufferers, whether as Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of Relief, or as temporary Trustee for your orphans, I did but discharge the duties of the honorable part to which my fellow citizens appointed me, and of carrying out their wishes and instructions. The measures concerted in this city to relieve your terrible distress, were spontaneous, ardent, and general, and therefore the high regard and esteem they elicit from you justly belong to Philadelphia and its vicinity, in its aggregate capacity—as a community, and to no individual member thereof.

With a due sense of the honor, the complimentary notices extended to me,

I am, very truly yours,

[Signed.]

THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr.

The Howard Association of Charleston, June 3d, 1856.

SOLOMON CHERRY, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I, yesterday, received by mail, your favor of the 30th ultimo, and by Adams & Co.'s Express, the package of which is advised, containing five Gold Medals, sent by your Association, for the following gentlemen of this city, viz:—The Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, Dr. St. Julian Ravenel, Dr. Wm. H. Huger, Dr. E. C. Steele, and Dr. T. C. Skrine.

I have the pleasure of saying, that I have delivered to these gentlemen in person, the medals designed for them respectively; and that they were received with the feelings and expressions appropriate to testimonials entitled from their source and their purpose to so high appreciation.

With my thanks for the privilege of representing your Association in the delivery of these valued tokens of your consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

DANIEL RAVENEL,

President of Howard Association of Charleston.

A List of Physicians, Druggists and Nurses from abroad, who volunteered their services to the Sufferers of Norfolk, Va., during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1855.

NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS.—George S. West, C. C. Shell, Wm. Harwitz, James Wilson, — Fredericks, J. C. Caprey.

NURSES.—Miss A. M. Andrews, Syracuse, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. George Atwood, Edward Tremayne, D. T. Freer, Charles Robinson, Marinus Brassine, Leslie Gilospie.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHYSICIANS.—William H. Freeman, Thomas Craycroft, A. A. Zeigenfusse, James McFadden, J. E. Marsh, Herman Keirson, A. B. Campbell, J. R. McCoy, Lewis Marlin Y. de Castro, Student of medicine at that time.

DRUGGISTS.—Thomas W. Handy, A. J. Gibbs Henry L. Van Cleive.

NURSES.—Mary Jacocks, Alide Seyferelle, Catharine Heck, Ann McCaust, W. W.

Maul, James Hennessy, W. L. Driver, Jos. Robinson, Lewis Kunitz, Jno. O'Brien, Jno. W. Grimes, Thomas Whitten, Vincent Tarres, J. R. Roach, Capt. Nathan Thompson, Andrew J. Thompson.

BALTIMORE.

PHYSICIANS.—John Morris, Robert Thompson, T. Baath, — Walter, — Fleiss, — Stranburg.

NURSES.—Margaret E. Wilson, Ann Mahoney, — McFelton, Charles Solomon, R. H. Grayham, Jno. T. Seguine, W. A. Gibson, Joseph Torbet, H. M. Phillips.

WASHINGTON CITY.

PHYSICIANS.— — Williams, — De Berche, W. H. Jackson, Student.

NURSES.—Mrs. C. S. Jones, Thos. Briggs.

RICHMOND, VA.

PHYSICIANS.—Phillip E. Gooch, Jno. T. Hargrove.

NURSES.—Mrs. E. W. Webb, — Leaman, Miss E. W. White, J. M. McDowell, T. P. Howell, N. J. Crow, Henry Myers, Charles L. English, R. H. B. English, Paul Michaud, Henry Brockmyer, Jno. M. Jacobs, Walter Scott, David Pike, J. A. Lacy, Jas. Kelly, Antonie George.

PHYSICIANS — Richard Blow, Sussex Co., Va.

NURSES.—R. A. Forbes, Westmoreland, Va., Joseph M. White, Warrenton, N. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PHYSICIANS.—A. B. Williman, St. Julian Ravenel, W. H. Huger, T. C. Skrine, E. C. Steele, John B. Holmes, W. Porcher Miles, A. R. Taylor, Student, E. E. Jackson, Student, A. M. Loryea, Student.

NURSES.—Mrs. — O'Connor, Jane Gauth, Wm. Maxwell and wife, Chas. Parker and wife, Mrs. — Coats, Ann Brady, Solomon Haynes, Charles Lubbers, J. M. McCarty, W. Clairsine, James France, L. Hartnell, Joseph Von Pago, Mark Saunders, J. A. Kelly, W. A. Shepherd, — Hartwright, and 19 others, most of them colored nurses, names not known.

AUGUSTA, GA.

PHYSICIANS.—A. F. Bignon, W. Milo Olin, Professor, — O'Bermuller, Druggist, Jno. Talliaferro.

NURSES.— — Brown.

SAVANNAH, GA.

PHYSICIANS.—J. B. Read, W. E. Donaldson, R. J. Nunn, J. E. Godfrey, Student, R. W. Skinner, Student, Thomas J. Charlton, Student, J. T. McFarland, Student.

MOBILE.

PHYSICIANS.—Robertson Miller, W. Balantine,* Professor, A. H. Jennete,* Professor, W. C. Miller, Student, W. T. Walthall, Student.

NURSES.—Mrs. — Doran, — Murry, — Rolls, — Stinson, — Emerill, Miss — Reid.

NEW ORLEANS.

PHYSICIANS — W. Stone, Thomas Penniston, E. D. Fenner, C. Beard, W. P. Williams, J. S. McFarland, S. D. Campbell.

Capt. T. J. Ivey,* F. A. Clack,* R. C. Ricardo,* W. N. Ghislin,* L. C. Dellard.*

NURSES.—J. D. Marks, S. J. Irwin, E. C. Bolton, S. J. N. Smith, — Covington, — Armstrong, — Wilson, — Higgins. 19 other nurses were brought on by L. C. Dillard, Esq., and 13 by —

PHYSICIANS.—R. B. Berry, Tennessee, J. Hill, Warrenton, Va., J. A. Dillard, Montgomery, Ala., A. Clarkson Smith, Columbia, Pa., J. L. Baker, Student, Montgomery, Ala., W. H. Cloris, Student, Montgomery, Ala.

* These gentlemen brought with them each a delegation of experienced nurses.

REPORT ON THE YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1855.

THE committee, appointed by the councils "to investigate the cause and origin of the yellow fever of 1855," respectfully submit the following report :

We assure the councils, that the delay in the appearance of our report, which has been to us a source of much annoyance and regret, has not been owing to negligence on our part, nor to an unwillingness to comply with their wishes, but rather to our determination to spare no effort to ascertain all the facts which might serve to throw light upon the difficult subject entrusted to us. In this endeavor we have met with unforeseen difficulties and delays.

Immediately after our appointment, we adopted measures to obtain the most reliable information of the first appearance of the fever in our port, and particularly of its existence on board the *Ben Franklin*, before her arrival in our waters. With this view we addressed letters to various persons who had been passengers on board the steamer during her voyage from St. Thomas—among others, to Mr. Helm, commercial agent of the United States at that port. From this gentleman, who came home a passenger in the steamer, we expected to obtain all the information we desired, not only of what happened on board during the voyage, but also of her previous history and condition, as we supposed that he would have in his office a record of all deaths that had occurred on board of an American vessel while in the port where he was consul; and that, moreover, he could readily obtain from the physicians of St. Thomas, a reliable professional account of any cases of fever which might have come under their notice on board of the *Ben Franklin*, as well as of the sanitary condition of the island at the time of her departure. After waiting several months for a reply, we again addressed Mr. Helm, and on this occasion through Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, who very promptly and courteously answered our letter, assuring us that he had forwarded our communication to Mr. Helm, with instructions to furnish all the information we desired, and that we would hear from him as soon as it was possible to collect and forward the necessary evidence.

We have waited for Mr. Helm's communication, now nearly a year, and think it useless any longer to delay our report. If hereafter we shall be so fortunate as to obtain an official or professional account of the sickness on board the *Ben Franklin* while lying at St. Thomas, we will place it before the public in some of the medical journals. We also put a notice in the *New York Herald*, requesting the passengers on board the *Franklin* to communicate to us any facts within their knowledge, of the sickness on board of her during the voyage, but thus far without receiving a single letter from this source.

We have thought fit to enter into these explanations, in order to satisfy the councils that our delay has not been owing to remissness, nor the paucity of our facts, to want of industry and effort on our part, but to indifference or other motive on the part of those from whom we sought information.

The yellow fever, which, for more than a century, has engaged the attention not only of the medical profession, but of the governments and people of all commercial nations, has recently been invested with new interest, by the occurrence, within a few years, of epidemics of unusual malignancy in several of our own cities, as well

as in parts of South America, where it had been hitherto unknown. Among these epidemics, that of our own town, with whose history we are charged, is one of the most remarkable and interesting, not merely on account of its extraordinary fatality, but because of its appearance so far from its usual habitat, in a climate and place which for a long period of time had been almost entirely exempt from it.

Where the disease is of annual recurrence, it must be difficult if not impossible to point to the sources of its origin. It is only where its visits are rare, with long intervals of healthy seasons, that we can hope, by contrasting all the conditions and circumstances of epidemic and healthy years, to discover the mysterious cause which gives rise to this terrible scourge. We ought, in the sickly years, to be able to find some local causes which had not previously existed, some unwonted meteorological conditions, some foreign and imported elements, or a combination of circumstances to furnish an explanation of the occurrence of so extraordinary an epidemic. This is what we shall endeavor to do in regard to our late epidemic. We are aware that the subject is one involved in difficulties so great as to have baffled, hitherto, the most zealous efforts of the medical profession, which is still divided in opinion upon it—nor are we vain enough to think that we will be able to settle the question. All that we hope to accomplish is to put upon record a faithful and we believe a correct history of the conditions and circumstances which preceded, if they did not cause the outbreak of fever among us, and thus contribute our portion to the mass of accumulating evidence, which will, in a few years, we trust, be sufficient to solve the great question so deeply interesting to the health and prosperity of our seaport cities, viz: *Is the yellow fever of local origin, or an imported disease?*

Before entering upon the investigation of the causes of the fever of 1855, we think it will be interesting and useful to give a slight sketch of the situation and topography of Norfolk, as well as a brief account of previous epidemics of yellow fever which have prevailed in it.

Norfolk lies in latitude 36° 50' N. and longitude 76° 19' W. on the east bank of Elizabeth river, at its junction with the eastern branch, being about six miles south from Hampton Roads, about twenty-five from Cape Henry, and about fifteen in a direct line over a wooded country, from the Atlantic Ocean. It is nearly surrounded by water, having the river on the west and south, Newton's creek on the east, and Smith's creek on the north. Several small creeks penetrate into the city, and branching in various directions, serve as natural drains of its surface. The water is salt, and in the river and eastern branch, deep enough for the largest ships. The tide flows into the creeks and coves twice a day, covering them at high water, but leaving their surface quite bare at low water. The borders of these marshy creeks have never been considered unhealthy, unless where the free entrance of the tide has been obstructed by making streets or causeways across them. Where this has been done, the immediate neighborhood has become subject to intermittent fevers. The surface of the town, as well as of the adjacent country, is low and flat, being nowhere more than ten or twelve feet above the level of the river. Near the wharves it is occasionally overflowed, when during an equinoctial gale the river rises a few feet above its ordinary height. The soil is alluvial, consisting of a stratum of clay from 3 to 6 feet thick, lying upon fine sand, beneath which, at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet, is a bed of marl of great thickness. The commercial part of the city lies between Main street on the north and the river on the south. It is from one to three hundred yards in width, and more than half a mile in length. The wharves are mostly of wood, and intersected occasionally with docks, into which the tide flows freely. Most of the land south of Main street has been reclaimed from the river, the filling being made originally with pine saplings covered with earth. But as this was, for the most part, some fifty or sixty years ago, the land is now perfectly solid. The eastern half of the made ground, however, on which the famous Barry's row is situated, has been filled up within the last fifteen or twenty years. The streets are irregular and crooked, but almost universally paved and well drained, and are kept cleaner than in most towns of the same size. The well water is hard and unpleasant to the taste, containing both salt and lime, but for the last thirty years the inhabitants have used rain water caught in cisterns below ground. The climate, although variable, is very mild and agreeable throughout the year, the winters cold, being tempered by the nearness of the ocean, while the heat of summer is moderated by the sea breeze which prevails with tolerable regularity in hot weather. Our climate is, therefore, several degrees warmer in winter and as much cooler in summer than that of inland towns in the same latitude. The summer nights are particularly pleasant, being rarely too warm for comfortable sleep after the hottest day.

Portsmouth lies southwest from Norfolk, on the opposite side of the river, which is here more than half a mile wide. Gosport is on the same side of the river as Portsmouth, but higher up and to the southward of it. Between the two places flows a marshy creek three or four hundred yards wide, which is crossed by a causeway and bridge. Gosport contains a population of five or six hundred, chiefly Irish laborers and their families, keepers of boarding-houses, &c. It has one principal street, Water street, which runs from the bridge to the navy yard gate, and several cross streets. Water street is parallel with the river, and about 80 or 100 yards distant from it. Between this street and the river is situated Page & Allen's ship yard, which merits a more particular description as the place where the first cases of fever occurred in 1855. It fronts on the river to the east several hundred feet, and extends westwardly to Water street, about three hundred feet. Near the river front is an old brick ware-house, now used as a work-shop and stable. The wharf is of wood, and old. Entering the yard from the river is a small dock, partially filled with mud, but still covered with salt water at every tide. Behind the ware-house, between it and Water street, is another dock, partly filled with mud and timber, but also covered with water at high tide. On the Water street front are three or four wooden tenements occupied as boarding houses for workmen. The surface of the yard is covered with chips, but is clean and well drained. The whole place is open and ventilation unobstructed.

Portsmouth is a pretty town, laid out very regularly, with streets crossing each other at right angles. They are wide, but mostly unpaved and badly drained. The back of the town is somewhat cut up with marshes. Portsmouth has but little commerce, and consequently few ware-houses or ships at her wharves.

In climate and health the sister towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth differ but little, if at all. The population of Norfolk in 1855 was 16,000—that of Portsmouth, about 10,000—about one-fourth in both cities being black. Many years ago, Norfolk had the reputation, which was probably well merited, of being a very sickly place; but for the last 25 years, since it has been paved and drained, we think it has compared favorably with other towns of the same size, whether on our Atlantic coast or in the interior—the annual mortality being about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In the winter we have the usual diseases of the season, as catarrh, pneumonia, &c. In the spring, vernal intermittents are met with, more or less every year, but the cases are neither numerous nor very grave, being rarely if ever fatal. Early in June dysentery begins to appear, and prevails more or less throughout this month and July. It sensibly diminishes by the beginning of August, and by the end of it, has usually ceased. It is seldom of a severe type, and not often fatal, except to teething infants. Cholera infantum also prevails during the hot months, but to a far less extent than it did 20 or 30 years ago.

In the latter part of August and September we again meet with intermittent and remittent fevers. These are usually of a mild type, rarely dangerous. The old fashioned bilious fever is seldom seen. The healthiness of our autumnal season is proved by the fact, that for the last 15 years the mortality of September has not exceeded the monthly average of the year. (Of course we except the yellow fever years.) October is a very healthy month, and November the healthiest of the year. The greatest mortality is in July; the next in June; then August—the deaths being principally of young children. The country around Norfolk is far more sickly than the town, being very subject to intermittent and remittent fevers and other malarious diseases. Within the city, the most thickly settled parts are the healthiest. Main and Water streets are remarkable for their exemption from intermittent fevers, as we will show, these are the streets that have been usually the seat of yellow fever.

The first epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk, of which we have any account, was in 1795. After which, it prevailed more or less every year until 1805, with the exception of 1804, in which year there was but a single case. It was very bad in 1800 and 1803. The statement made by Dr. Archer, (Med. Recorder, vol. v,) that the yellow fever did not visit us after the great fire in February 1804 until 1821, is incorrect. There was no fever in 1804, but it reappeared in 1805 with considerable malignancy, as we find recorded in the note book of the late Dr. Wm. B. Selden. This fact we regard as of some importance, since its supposed disappearance after the destruction of the commercial part of the town by fire, has been urged as a proof of its local origin in the preceding years.

After 1805, the disease was not seen in Norfolk until 1821, a period of sixteen years. An account of this epidemic was published in vol. v, Med. Rec. by Dr.

Robert Archer, health officer of the port for that year. From his account we make the following extracts :

On the 20th of July a vessel, from Point Peter, Guadeloupe, laden with rum, sugar and molasses, arrived in the harbor. Having discharged her cargo at an upper wharf, her bilge water was pumped out in the dock between Southgate's and Warren's wharves, which was found to be so putrid and offensive as to render it expedient that the doors and windows of a neighboring house should be closed in order to exclude the effluvia arising from it. This and Southgate's ware-house were about equally distant from the vessel, say about 15 or 20 yards—one on the east, the other on the west side of the dock. On the 1st August, Mr. Price,* acting as clerk in the ware-house, was taken sick with fever, strongly marked with symptoms of malignancy, and died on the —. On the same day a negro woman, cook to the family, occupying the other house, was attacked, and died on the 9th. On the 4th, two ladies of the family sickened, the elder of whom died on the 10th. About the same time a boy aged 16, and an infant in the same family were attacked, but both recovered. On the 9th, the lady of the house had a slight attack, from which she soon recovered; and the only one who escaped of the whole family, seven in number, was the master of the house, whose duties fortunately took him from home at the time the bilge water was discharged. Young Piercy, who had assisted in pumping out the vessel, and a boy by the name of Andrews, who had frequently been about her at the same time, both sickened and died—one about the 15th day of the disease; the other within 48 hours after the attack. It is evident, therefore, that the effluvia arising from the bilge water was the immediate cause of disease in every instance that has been recorded; for every individual had been exposed to its influence, and almost every one who had come within its atmosphere was more or less affected by it.

The disease continued to spread from this time and from this centre. Dr. Archer further on says :

I do not wish to be understood as subscribing to the doctrine of contagion and importation of disease, as generally implied, when I say that the vessel from Guadeloupe had some agency in its production in the present instance. A foul air generated on shipboard and one brought from a foreign port are two distinct things; but that bilge water, vegetable and perhaps animal matter and the like, whether of foreign or local origin, under certain circumstances of atmosphere, temperature, &c. are capable of engendering disease, no one, I am persuaded, is prepared to deny.

It is obvious, from these extracts, that Dr. Archer, while clearly ascribing the first outbreak of the yellow fever to the foul bilge water pumped out by the vessel from Guadeloupe, had no suspicion that she had had cases of fever on board, or was from a port where the fever was prevailing at the time of her departure. Her bilge water was, in his eyes, simply foul bilge water—not bilge water from a yellow fever ship, containing the imported germs of yellow fever. By rare good fortune we have been enabled to obtain further and more accurate information concerning this vessel, and to supply, after the lapse of 35 years, facts which had altogether escaped the vigilance of Dr. Archer, and which place the connection between the yellow fever of 1821 and the vessel from Guadeloupe in a new and much stronger light. Having heard from Capt. Arthur Sinclair of the United States navy, that there was a man, now a pensioner in the Naval asylum at Philadelphia, whom he had known as quarter gunner in the navy, of steady, sober and reliable character, and who had been a sailor on board the vessel which brought the fever to Norfolk in 1821, we wrote to Dr. Jas. Green, surgeon of the asylum, requesting him to learn from the man himself what were the facts of the case. Dr. Green, in reply, enclosed us the following statement from Wm. Douglass, the man in question :

The schooner George Armistead, Capt. McNeil, sailed from Point Peter, Guadeloupe, with a crew of 6 or 7 men, all told, in the beginning of July 1821; two men sick all the passage. Arrived in Hampton Roads, the supercargo, Mr. Fowler, went ashore and up to Norfolk before the vessel was boarded by the health officer. In the evening of the same day one of the men died, and after dark we took him ashore and buried him at Sewall's point. Came on board at 10 o'clock, and another was dead; got the body into the long boat, and veered it one cable length astern, to be clear of the smell; went ashore with it, and buried it near the other. The same day the vessel went up, and on the way was boarded by an officer, who en-

* Price slept at the ware-house. He was taken sick on the 31st July, and died on the 16th August.—*Note Book of Dr. W. B. Selden.*

quired of the captain whether he had any deaths on board, and the health of the place we left. The captain's answer was, that one man fell from the mast head and was killed, and that he had traded to Point Peter several voyages, and never saw it healthier than when he left. Which was not true, for I was sick myself, and in the hospital at Point Peter. The harbor-master, Mr. Roberts, came on board, and received from the captain some pine apples and other fruit. All was right with the vessel. Went ashore to board in Woodside's lane, and another of the crew died that night, and several men in the house sickened that night, and never recovered; and in a few days the landlord died, and some of the harbor-master's family—the pine apple man. Dr. Archer was then in Norfolk. The merchant's name to whom the vessel was consigned I do not recollect, nor the wharf she laid at, as I went to Hampton in a pilot boat schooner going to Charleston, as there was something said about burning the George Armistead—made my escape and left my wages behind.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Naval Asylum, Philad. August 14, 1856.

The above letter seems to establish the fact that there had been sickness and deaths on board the George Armistead before her arrival, and that the agency of this vessel in causing the outbreak of the yellow fever, was probably owing to something more than the foulness of her bilge water. There can be no doubt that the George Armistead was the vessel mentioned by Dr. Archer, although in his account he omits her name; for on reference to the newspapers of the day, we find that the George Armistead arrived at Norfolk on the 20th July, and was the only vessel that arrived from Point Peter during the season. Douglass is in error in supposing that cases of fever occurred in Norfolk the night after the arrival of the vessel; for Dr. Archer's account shows that it was on the 11th day after her arrival that the first case occurred. The name of the harbor-master whose family died in Woodside's lane, was Dunstan. Roberts was also a harbor-master at that time, but did not live in Woodside's lane, nor did he lose any of his family by the fever. He also informs us that it was Dunstan and not he who brought up the vessel. Notwithstanding these slight inaccuracies, we think that Douglass can hardly be mistaken in the important fact that two of his shipmates had died on board, and been buried on Sewall's Point, and that their deaths had been concealed from the health officer.

We have been thus minute in our account of the origin of the fever of 1821, because each epidemic may serve to throw light upon the origin of subsequent ones; and as will appear hereafter, there is a striking similarity between the history of the George Armistead and that of the Ben Franklin. It is also of consequence to establish the correct history of this epidemic, inasmuch as it has been cited as an instance of the local origin of yellow fever in our city.

Dr. La Roche, in his recent very learned and elaborate work on yellow fever, (vol. ii, p. 379,) quotes from Dr. Archer's account of this epidemic, the made ground, narrow lanes, filthy docks and crowded Irish population, in proof of the local origin of the fever, and yet, by a singular oversight, omits all mention of the vessel from Guadaloupe, to whose bilge water, discharged into this very dock, Dr. Archer, on the same page, ascribes the origin of the disease.

During the next five years our town enjoyed a complete exemption from yellow fever. But in 1826 it again made its appearance, beginning about the 1st September, in the same neighborhood as in 1821, and continuing until frost. Of this epidemic we can find no published account; but we have been told, by persons living here at the time, that it was attributed by the public to a vessel that discharged a cargo of damaged coffee in the neighborhood. It was less general and less malignant than that of 1821, and like it, was confined to the limited space between Main street and the river. The greater part of the city, viz: all that lying to the north of Main street and east of Market square, was so entirely free from it, that no person who had not visited the infected district was attacked with the disease.

From this period until 1852 we had again a long immunity from pestilence. During these 26 years we are well assured that not a case of yellow fever was seen in town, except a pilot who contracted the disease on board a vessel from the south, and two officers of the United States ship Vandalia, who were taken sick after landing from that ship in 1848. Indeed, so long and so complete had been our exemption from the disease, that there was not in the city a single practitioner of medicine who had ever treated a case of it. Our whole community had long lost all dread of it, believing it almost impossible that the disease could ever appear

among us again. While in this state of security, in the midst of a season remarkably cool and healthy, we were startled by the discovery of some very suspicious cases about the middle of September, and in a few days had acquired the certain conviction that the yellow fever was epidemic in the lower part of the town. Fortunately, the weather was most unseasonably cool, and the disease made but little progress, although it continued to prevail until frost. The cases were not so numerous as in 1821 and 1826, yet the infected atmosphere was diffused over a wider space, extending much further to the eastward up Main street, and a few scattered cases, which could not be clearly traced to the infected district, occurring to the north of Main street, which had been its limit in former epidemics.

The general character of this epidemic was mild, a very large proportion of the cases being slight. The severer cases, however, differed in no respect from those with which we became so familiar in 1855, the fatal ones being usually attended with hemorrhages and suppression of urine. From the best information we could obtain at the time, the deaths were probably from 50 to 100. The cases amounted to several hundred. More than six weeks after its commencement in Norfolk, the disease showed itself in Portsmouth, and was fatal in four cases, as we find recorded in the Report of the Portsmouth Relief Association, p. 92, by Dr. Schoolfield, who nowhere makes the slightest allusion to the existence of fever in Norfolk, although it had been epidemic in the lower part of the latter town for several weeks.

Some of your committee, who were in Norfolk at the time, took great pains, during the prevalence of the epidemic, and immediately afterwards, to trace the disease back to its source, and were well satisfied that it had existed and proved fatal in many instances for several weeks before its true character was suspected. The first probable case was that of Sally Fisher, a white girl from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, who had been living for some months in Somers' row, near the western extremity of Water street. This girl died on the 7th or 8th of August, (she was buried on the 8th,) after an illness of 4 or 5 days. Before death she threw up a large quantity of black fluid, and turned very yellow, as we were assured by one who saw her. Unfortunately, she was not seen by any physician, so that we could not obtain a professional history of the case; but that she died after 4 or 5 days' illness, deeply jaundiced, and throwing up black matter, is attested by a credible witness, who gave this account of her case before the existence of yellow fever was suspected among us. Indeed, so little suspicion had the girl's friends of yellow fever, that they inferred from the black vomiting and yellow skin that she must have been poisoned. From this time deaths continued to occur every few days in Somers' row, which consists of six small tenements. It soon crossed the street obliquely to the block between Fayette street and the Bethel church, and gradually spread over the whole of the lower part of the town. Somers' row is occupied by very decent persons, and is situated in a very open and well ventilated district. In front of it is a large open lot extending to Main street. To the east is a large lumber yard, which is kept very clean. To the south and west are a few warehouses. The streets are paved, and the population sparse. It would be difficult to point to any local cause of disease in the neighborhood, which is ordinarily perhaps the healthiest in the town, unless possibly a shook factory some 300 or 400 yards to the northwest of Somers' row. This factory is built in the river, and is surrounded by water. Such of the shavings as are not consumed in heating the boiler, are thrown into a shallow part of the river or dock, where they have been accumulating for some years, but are daily covered by the tide. There are several houses on Main street much nearer to this factory than Somers' row, but the disease did not reach there for several weeks after its commencement in the row. It was our opinion at the time that the shavings had no agency in producing the disease. We ascertained further that 18 days before Sally Fisher died, and 13 before she was taken sick, viz: on the 20th of July, the Spanish barque Tascio arrived from Havana, where the yellow fever, as is well known, was very prevalent and malignant at the time of her departure. This vessel was not visited by the health officer; for our long exemption from yellow fever had rendered us very careless about quarantine, but came up at once to the city and discharged her cargo, and pumped out her bilge water at the tobacco warehouse wharf. On her arrival two of her crew (Spaniards) were sick, and were visited by a practitioner of homœopathy, not educated as a physician. He pronounced their disease typhus or typhoid fever. One of the men died—the other recovered. As the ship was just from Havana, where typhoid fever must be very rare, if indeed it exist at all, but where yellow fever was then very prevalent, it is far more probable that these were cases of yellow fever. Somers' row is about 100 yards east of the wharf where the ship lay, with no intervening dwelling houses.

We are strongly inclined to the belief that the disease of this year was introduced by the above ship *Tascio*. We are strengthened in this opinion by a consideration of the very cool and healthy character of the season, and the absence of any apparent local cause of disease in the clean, sparsely peopled and well ventilated district where the disease first showed itself. We are fully aware that the evidence of the existence of fever on board the *Tascio* is only presumptive, and that we have, therefore, no right to ascribe the introduction of the disease to her; but we think it would be even more illogical to attribute its origin to local causes which were not visible, merely because the proof that it was introduced from abroad, does not amount to mathematical demonstration.

In 1853 there was no case of fever in the town. In 1854 there were three cases of fever in Norfolk, all fatal. The first a woman, who died in Barraud's court in October; the second a woman in Barry's row, also in October. The third a man, who died 2d of November in Water street, near Barry's row. During this season four cases occurred on the opposite side of the river, in the country, at the mouth of Scott's creek, as related by Dr. Schoolfield, who attributes them to some glass jars that floated ashore from the French steamer *Chimere*, which had been lying for many weeks with very malignant yellow fever on board, at about the distance of a mile from Scott's creek. There were also in quarantine at the same time two merchant ships from New Orleans, the *Ashland* and *Osterveldt*, which had put into this port in distress. These vessels were laden with cotton and corn, and were allowed to discharge at Ferguson's wharf at Fort Norfolk, about three-quarters of a mile from the town. The quarantine was not very rigid, extending only to the vessels, while the captains and crews were allowed free intercourse with the city, and workmen were permitted to go on board. One of these, a ship carpenter, took the fever, but recovered. We have not been able to trace any direct connection between the other cases of fever in Norfolk and these vessels.

The year 1855, which forms the more immediate subject of this report, was not remarkable for any meteorological or other conditions foreshadowing the approach of the direful pestilence by which it has acquired so sad a celebrity. The winter was cold, dry and healthy. The spring too was very dry, and with the exception of April, cooler than usual. We can only estimate the influence of the weather in producing yellow fever, by carefully comparing the seasons in which the epidemic prevailed with those which were free from it. With this view we have compiled from the Army Meteorological Register, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Surgeon General Lawson, the following tables, exhibiting the mean monthly temperature of the first nine months of the years 1826, 1852, and 1855, as well as the monthly mean of 30 years, from 1825 to 1854, and the quantity of rain which fell in each of the same months of the years 1852 and 1855, as well as the mean of 18 years.

This register was kept at Fortress Monroe, which is 12 miles north of Norfolk, and for the purpose of comparing different seasons, will answer as well as if kept in the city itself. We regret that we have no barometrical or hygrometrical observations to refer to, those kept at Old Point not being yet published.

Thermometer.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1826, . . .	43.55	48.23	54.87	56.63	71.57	78.02	79.98	79.33	76.51
1852, . . .	35.19	42.62	48.87	53.44	65.85	72.74	76.23	74.12	70.20
1855, . . .	43.48	36.79	44. .	59.33	65.72	74.81	82.30	79.44	76.51
Mean of 30 years, .	36.54	41.67	48.29	56.17	66.14	74.22	78.28	77.25	72.08

Quantity of Rain.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1852, . . .	0.90	1.18	1.82	2.72	1.53	1.89	3.83	4.90	1.55
1855, . . .	1.60	0.40	2.00	0.45	2.10	3.80	1.65	1.80	3.30
Mean of 18 years, .	3.26	2.74	3.33	2.80	3.64	3.78	5.56	5.70	3.43

From the foregoing table it appears that 1826 and 1852, both fever years, were different in temperature. The first was a remarkably hot year, the mean temperature of every one of the first nine months being considerably above the mean of 30 years. On the other hand, 1852, the first fever year after 1826, was equally re-

markable for its coolness, the mean being considerably below the average in every month from April to September.

In 1855 we find that January was very mild, February and March cold, April very warm, May cool, June a fraction above the average, while July, August and September were very hot months. Whatever influence the heat in July, August and September may have had in increasing the disease, it could have had none in causing its outbreak, since, as will appear hereafter, the first cases of fever occurred in June. The heat of June was not so unexampled as has been asserted, for the foregoing table shows that it was barely above an average; and on examining the table of 30 years, we find in 15 of them June was hotter than in 1855. In only one of these, viz: 1826, was there fever in Norfolk.

The first five months of 1855 appear from the foregoing table to have been very dry, while June was very wet. There seems to be some doubt about the accuracy of the rain gauge at Old Point during the last five years, as the annual quantity of rain is far below the average; and unfortunately we have no access to any other kept for a series of years in this neighborhood. We feel sure from our own recollection, however, that the spring was a remarkably dry one. June must surely have been very wet, since the rain gauge at Old Point, which is suspected of marking less than the true quantity of rain, yet shows more than an average. The early part of the year was very healthy. With the exception of scarlet fever, which prevailed in March and April, there was less sickness than usual. In June and July there was some dysentery, but we think less than in ordinary years; certainly much less than in the preceding year 1854. There were also in June and July a few cases of typhoid fever—a disease which prevails more or less every year. We are satisfied, however, that up to the middle of July the year was one of more than average healthiness; nor were there any febrile or other diseases to show an unhealthy state of atmosphere, or make us suspect the approach of a great epidemic.

The condition of the city as regards cleanliness was not different from what it had usually been. The streets are generally kept cleaner than in most towns of the same size, but there was no doubt a great deal of dirt in the yards and houses of the lower classes.

The statements that have frequently been published of meat putrefying with unusual rapidity and the fruit mildewing and rotting on the trees, had certainly no foundation except in the distempered imagination of the writers. So far from it, the fruit was remarkably fine and perfect; and it was observed by the southern physicians, that they had rarely seen in Charleston or New Orleans figs so luscious and unblemished. Indeed, in the very height of the epidemic there was nothing that would have led a stranger to suspect that he was in the midst of pestilence but for the frequent hearse hurrying at a trot through our deserted streets. The air was as balmy and pleasant, and vegetation as healthy and luxuriant, as in the most favored seasons.

On the 6th of June the steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Byram, arrived in distress from St. Thomas. Having transferred her passengers, some 50 or 60 in number, to the Baltimore steam boat in the bay, the vessel came to anchor at the quarantine ground, about a mile below the city, where she was visited the next morning (7th) by Dr. Gordon, the health officer of the port. Dr. G. was told by the captain that both his passengers and crew had been perfectly healthy during the voyage of ten days, there having been no fever or other disease among them. He admitted that he had lost two men—the first a fireman, who died suddenly, as the captain supposed, from disease of the heart; for he had been well and at work a short time before his death; had been taken suddenly with sharp pain in the left side, and great difficulty of breathing, and died in half an hour after his seizure. The other was a sailor, who took the place of the first in the fire room; and being unaccustomed to the work and heat, was overcome by it, and died apparently from exhaustion, after entering the capes, and was buried on shore near the quarantine ground. That neither of them had headache, fever or vomiting. Dr. Gordon found the rest of the crew healthy and the ship clean; but as the yellow fever was known to be prevailing at Saint Thomas when the steamer left, she was ordered to remain at quarantine, but the captain and crew were allowed to visit the city.

On the 18th of the month, Dr. Gordon again visited the vessel, at the request of the captain, who was anxious to be allowed to go up to the ship yard to repair. Dr. G. reported to the board of health the same afternoon, that he found the crew in good health, and was assured by the captain that none of them had been sick since his arrival, although some of them were new hands, shipped in place of others

who had deserted. That he examined the ship thoroughly down to her water tanks. That she appeared to be clean and in good order, with no cargo and no ballast, except some iron cannons in her hold, a small supply of coal, and a few barrels of pork. That she was leaking so badly as to require constant pumping with the steam pump to keep her afloat, and consequently could have no foul bilge water.

Upon this report of the health officer, and after being assured by the captain that the ship only needed caulking and some repairs to her upper works, and that there was no occasion to break out her hold, which indeed was already empty, the board of health gave permission for the ship to go up to Page & Allen's yard at Gosport. Accordingly, she went up the next morning, the 19th of June, after having laid 13 days at quarantine. She remained at the yard until the 8th of July, during which time there were many workmen employed both on her outside and inside, in repairing her hull and boilers. While here too, she was partly broken out, to get at the stepping of the mast.

On the 5th of July, a man from Richmond by the name of Carter, who had worked on her boiler on the 3rd, was taken sick and died on the fourth day, viz: July 8th, with unmistakable symptoms of yellow fever, so pronounced at the time by Drs. Williamson and Green of the navy, both very familiar with the disease, who were called to see him before death. This death caused a great panic in Portsmouth, and the ship was sent back to quarantine on the same day, the 8th of July.

Such is the history of the Ben Franklin, as it appeared at the time. Since the fever, we have taken great pains to get at all the facts relating to her, and submit the following account, which we believe to be substantially correct, although not supported by official or professional testimony.

The Ben Franklin, a large sea steamer, sailed from New York in the fall of 1854, upon some filibustering enterprise to Central or South America, after the failure of which, she went to St. Thomas, where she lay for many months. At this time the fever was very prevalent at St. Thomas. In the month of March, the United States frigate Columbia came thence to this port, in consequence of the fever having broken out among her crew. From the officers of this ship and various other sources, we have understood that few if any vessels in the harbor escaped the disease. Capt. Philips of the barque Eliza of Baltimore, a very respectable ship-master and old trader to the West Indies, informed us that he was at St. Thomas in January 1855, and sailed from there February 5th; that there was at that time a great deal of fever among the shipping as well as in the town; that he had cases on board his own vessel, and thinks that nearly every vessel in the harbor had it; and that there had been 8 or 9 cases on board of the Ben Franklin, and several deaths, as he was told in St. Thomas by Capt. Howes, the master of a vessel acting as consort to the Franklin in the expedition to South America, who was cognizant of what happened on board of her. From the engineer of the Franklin, Mr. Jno. Bowen, we have received the following letters, proving the existence of the disease on board during the voyage. We publish the letters in full, leaving out only some prefatory matter having no relation to the subject in question.

KENSINGTON, July 28, 1856.

MR. A. B. WILLIMAN, M. D.—ESTEEMED SIR—*** I joined the ship in the island of Saint Thomas on the 26th of May, 1855, at which time the fever was on the island. I had two firemen then on the ship. One was taken sick with the fever. I examined the man, and found he had the symptoms of yellow fever. I reported him to the captain, and he, the captain, requested me to give him some medicine, which I did. The medicine I gave him was 60 grains of calomel with a portion of jalap, which had the desired effect. He complained of pain in the head, and also a pain in the small of the back. His tongue was completely coated with a dark brown crust. This case occurred two days before we sailed for the north. The next case was the boy in the engineer's mess room, three days out from Saint Thomas—the symptoms appearing the same—but he died and was consigned to the deep after three days' sickness. From that time till we passed Cape Hatteras nothing occurred, when another of the firemen was taken down and also died, and was buried in the port of Norfolk while we lay in quarantine. Therefore we had two deaths and one cure on the passage. This is a correct statement of the voyage from Saint Thomas. The number of cures and deaths after leaving quarantine, were 4 deaths, and cures 3.

Deaths—1 boiler maker, 1 engineer, 1 second mate, 1 fireman. Cures—3 firemen.

Your obedient servant.

JNO. BOWEN.

The second letter was in answer to one from Dr. Williman, the secretary of your committee, asking various questions for the sake of getting a more minute account of symptoms than was likely to be given by a person unaccustomed to draw up medical reports.

KENSINGTON, Aug. 10, 1856.

MR. A. B. WILLIMAN:—RESPECTED SIR—In compliance with your request as to the questions and answers, I take this favorable opportunity to state to you as follows:

The first question is, whether the yellow fever was prevalent in the island of Saint Thomas during the time the Ben Franklin was there?—I do certify it was.

The next question is, was there any sickness on board while there?—There was one fireman, who recovered two days after sailing.

The next question is, when was the first death?—That took place three days after we left the island. This was fever. The skin was yellow, with high stage of fever.

The next question is, when the next case took place? This was before we made Cape Henry. That body was buried on the shore while the ship lay in quarantine. There was no more sickness on board for several days while laying in quarantine, until the second officer took sick, went to the hospital and died.

My dear sir—I can assure you I was eye witness to all that I have stated, having been amongst it and examined every case which took place. And I must inform you that I have had the yellow fever myself in the island of Cuba in the year 1840; so that you are aware that by experience I must be acquainted with the symptoms of the disease. I must inform you at the same time, that there was no vomiting in any of the cases; therefore I cannot state any further than what I wrote in my last letter. Your obedient servant, JNO. BOWEN.

These letters from the chief engineer in the immediate charge of the men who were sick, although wanting in the detailed account of symptoms, which would have been more satisfactory, still leave little doubt that they were cases of yellow fever. The fever was prevalent in St. Thomas. The men were taken with pain in the head and back, and high fever, and two out of three died after three days' sickness, with yellow skins. What other tropical fever is there with these symptoms, and so rapidly fatal? Of the fourth man who was taken sick in port and died in the hospital, we have a more detailed account by Dr. Upshur, which will appear in this report.

Bowen's opinion of the character of this fever is confirmed by the following letter from Capt. Saml. M. Travers of Baltimore, an old and respectable ship master, who was long a resident of Saint Thomas:

TAYLOR'S ISLAND, *Dorchester Cy, Md.* }
February 12th, 1856. }

A. B. WILLIMAN, Esq., *Norfolk, Va.*—DEAR SIR—Yours of January 18th has just come to hand. In answer to yours, I can only say that I was a passenger on board the Ben Franklin in June 1855. In regard to the fever, I can only say that on or about the 27th of May last we steamed from the island of Saint Thomas, West Indies. The island at that time was distressingly sickly with yellow fever. That at the time of our sailing there were no cases on board, but on the third or fourth day out, we lost one of our crew, and the day we arrived in Hampton Roads we lost another one. From a number of years' residence in the West Indies, and some slight knowledge of the tropical diseases, I should certainly pronounce both cases yellow fever of the worst type. At one time there was a number of the crew down from fever, but at no time any passenger on the voyage; which I attribute to all of us passengers being acclimated to the tropical climes. I have the honor to remain.

Your obedient servant,

SAML. M. TRAVERS.

The next evidence in relation to the fever on board the Franklin, we found in the hospital case book of the late Dr. George L. Upshur, physician at the time to the United States marine hospital in this port. This book contains the notes taken daily at the bed side of the patients. It is written in pencil, and in the handwriting of Dr. Upshur himself.

June 21st.—James Palmer entered to-day, æt. 25; Mass.; single; very stout; is last from Saint Thomas in the steamer Franklin, which has been quarantined for 12 days past with the yellow fever on board. Seized Friday 15th with chill, followed by high fever, and accompanied by vomiting and purging. On the next day, being no better, took a dose of calomel and jalap, 5 grs. each, and repeated the dose

the day following. From this time gives a very imperfect account of his condition. Came to the hospital at 8 o'clock P. M. and was visited half an hour afterwards. Decubitus on the back; countenance distressed; breathing panting, oppressed, 36; eyes heavy and somewhat injected; head and limbs ache intensely; bowels moved three times, stools being small and painful; nausea and vomiting; thirsty; skin natural; pulse soft, full, 96; tongue red, sleek and clean; tenderness on pressure at umbilical region; sounds of heart natural; no cough. R. Emp. canth. 4 by 6 to abdomen. R. Quin. sulph. grs. xx; morph. sulph. grs. ss, pil. 4. Give two at once, and the other two early in the morning.

22nd.—Palmer died at 2 A. M. this morning very suddenly, having vomited a large quantity of black fluid (black vomit).

Mr. Robert S. Bernard, resident student in the hospital, gave the following further details concerning Palmer's death to Drs. Moore and Williman, who took this note at the time, (December 4, 1855;)

Between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. (22d,) I saw Jas. Palmer's body. He had been raving all night with delirium, occasional vomiting of dark blackish fluid, in considerable quantities. Saw a pint of the fluid; whole surface of a dark yellow, deeper in tint than a lemon; eyes closed; the face and breast of a deeper tinge than the other parts of the body.

That this was a case of yellow fever, can admit of no question. We know that it was so considered at the time by Dr. Upshur, whose competency to diagnose yellow fever no one who knew him can doubt; and the description of symptoms and appearance after death must satisfy all who are familiar with the disease, of its true character.

It thus appears that the Ben Franklin had at least three cases of fever on board, two of which proved fatal before her arrival at Norfolk, and that a fourth case occurred on the 15th, while she lay at quarantine. This case (Palmer's) is the one mentioned by Mr. Bowen, who says, "that while at quarantine the second officer took sick, went to the hospital and died." It had existed for three days when Dr. Gordon made his second visit to the ship on the 18th, and must have been carefully concealed from his observation. This man, although very ill, was not visited by any physician, but kept on board, under the care of the captain, nearly three days, at the ship yard, amid all the noise and confusion occasioned by the work going on—and was at last, when in a dying condition, sent to the hospital after sunset, when the hands had all left the yard. Is it not evident that the captain concealed this man as long as he had a hope of his recovery, and at last sent him to the hospital only to prevent his dying on board, and thus subjecting the ship to be sent back to quarantine?

This was evidently the first case of fever occurring in the port this summer, and proves conclusively that there was fever on board the Ben Franklin at the time she went to Gosport. It has been very strangely overlooked or omitted by Dr. Schoolfield, in his account of the fever, published in the Report of the Portsmouth Relief Association.

The belief, which is entertained by some medical men at the north, that the fever existed in Norfolk before the arrival of the Ben Franklin, seems to rest upon no other foundation than a statement made by Dr. Stone of New Orleans, in an account of the yellow fever of Norfolk, which he gave to the New York Medical Society in the fall of 1855. Dr. Stone is reported to have said that during his visit to Norfolk in August 1855, he had been told by Dr. Upshur that he had had many or some cases of yellow fever before the arrival of the Ben Franklin in our harbor. It is probable that Dr. Stone may have heard Dr. Upshur say that he had seen the fever before the arrival of the Ben Franklin, alluding to the cases that he saw in 1852 and 1854. But we think it almost impossible that he could have told Dr. Stone that he had seen cases in 1855, before the arrival of the Ben Franklin, for his hospital book shows that Palmer's case, on the 21st of June, was the first case in the hospital; and his report to the board of health of Norfolk dates his first case in town (Mrs. Cusack) on the 16th day of July, (five weeks after the arrival of the Ben Franklin.) Besides, none of his medical friends who were in habits of daily intercourse with him, nor his associate in practice, who has possession of his visiting list, ever heard him speak of any case of fever, or even resembling fever, before the cases above mentioned.

The next case of fever recorded in Dr. Upshur's hospital book, is the following:

July 5.—Francis R. Jones entered to-day, æt. 24; N. J.; single; previously

healthy; from the steamer Franklin, which has lost recently some men with yellow fever. Palmer, whose case is recorded, p. 372, was from this steamer. This case has only been attached to the vessel one week. Seized on the 30th, with headache, backache and fever, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The fever continued to be high until next afternoon, when it subsided. There has been but little alteration in his condition since. Has taken purgative pill 3 or 4 times; skin and conjunctiva very yellow; countenance natural; head aches a little; no backache; great tenderness on pressure at epigastrium; no nausea; some thirst; hoarseness; spits a little dark blood when he coughs; pulse soft, 84; tongue clean, sleek and dry. 12 oz. blood by cups from epigastrium. Tinct. mur. ferr. gtt. 30, 3 times a day.

Jones lingered until the 17th, with occasional appearance of improvement. He had, for some days before death, hemorrhage from nose and mouth, black vomit, phlyctena on limbs and forehead, and passed little or no urine.

Dr. Upshur is probably mistaken in the date of Jones' attack, which he got from the patient himself; for Dr. Jas. G. Hodges of Portsmouth, who reports the same case to the committee, saw him in Gosport on the afternoon of July 3, "with high fever, severe pain in the head and back, face flushed, eyes injected, hurried respiration and distressing nausea. Was told by patient that he had slight chill early that morning. He also stated that he had gone from New York to Saint Thomas for the purpose of joining the vessel, but as she had left that port before his arrival, he took passage and sailed same day for Baltimore; had been attached to the steamer about one week when taken sick. Dr. Hodges regarded the case as yellow fever, and sent him to the hospital on the 5th.

On the 5th of July also, James Courtright entered from the same vessel; had been attached to her a week; was taken sick on the 30th of June. This was a well marked and severe case of yellow fever, but ultimately recovered.

After the ship had been sent back to quarantine from Gosport, several other cases of fever were sent up from her to the marine hospital, viz: Leary on the 19th July, and Humphreys and Malone on the 20th. Humphreys died on the 24th with jaundice, suppression of urine for 48 hours, convulsions, &c. The other two recovered.

While the Ben Franklin was lying in quarantine, late in July, two negroes, Elvy Trotter and Noah Wilkins, who had not been to Norfolk or Portsmouth, passed a night on board. Two days afterwards they were both taken with yellow fever, and died on the 7th day. This fact is recorded by Dr. Schoolfield in his Portsmouth Report. It thus appears that the Ben Franklin had cases of fever on board at Saint Thomas, during the voyage to Norfolk, while detained at quarantine, also while lying at the ship yard in Gosport, and after her return to quarantine, clearly showing that she was deeply infected.

Dr. Schoolfield (vide Portsmouth report) saw on the 24th of June Mrs. Fox sick with yellow fever at the mouth of Scott's creek. This place is in the country, on the river shore, below Portsmouth, and fully a mile and a half from Gosport. Dr. Schoolfield ascribes this case to the malaria arising from the marshy shores of a creek on which the house was situated, and decaying cucumbers in the field near the house. While agreeing with the doctor that this was a genuine case of yellow fever, we do not admit his explanation of its occurrence. If marsh malaria were capable of producing yellow fever in country places, we ought to see hundreds, or rather thousands of cases every year in lower Virginia, which is every where intersected with marshes both salt and fresh. Universal experience attests that the disease is unknown in the country in this neighborhood. There must, therefore, be some other cause than marsh effluvia to account for Mrs. Fox's case. Now, we find that the Ben Franklin, with yellow fever on board, was lying at the distance of a mile or less from her house for nearly a fortnight before she was taken sick, and five days before her attack, the ship, on her way up to Gosport, passed within one-third of a mile or less from her house. We contend that it is far more probable that this lady was made sick by the infected air from the ship blown ashore by the wind, than that she took yellow fever in the country without any cause whatever, except such as ordinarily produces intermittent fever, but was never known before to cause yellow fever. We must also remember that yellow fever appeared in this house in 1854, when it was traced to the Chimere, then at the quarantine ground. (Vide Schoolfield's report.) It is fair to presume that the Ben Franklin lying at the same spot, caused the recurrence of the disease in 1855.

This view of the origin of Mrs. Fox's attack is confirmed by similar occurrences in 1856, in the harbor of New York, where the disease was manifestly blown to the

Long Island shore in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, from yellow fever ships lying in quarantine, at a distance of some hundred yards.

The next cases of which we have any account, occurred in the practice of the late Dr. Trugien. These cases are, without doubt, the first that took place in Gosport, on shore. They were visited by Dr. Trugien on the 30th of June, and were taken sick either on that or the day before. Their names were Mrs. Brown, Eugene Riley and Robert Webb. They all lived in the same house, which is situated in Page & Allen's yard, and fronts on Water street. This house is the nearest tenement to the berth of the Ben Franklin, and is about 100 yards from it in a westerly direction. It is probable that they had not been on board the ship. They were attacked just 10 or 11 days after the arrival of the Ben Franklin at the wharf.

On the same day that Trugien's cases were taken sick on shore, one or two cases occurred among the crew of the Franklin (Courtright and Jones,) as already mentioned. On the 5th, Carter, a workman on board the steamer, was taken, and died on the 8th. John Cooke died on the 10th, and Mrs. Palmer on the 11th, both in Irish row on Water street, directly opposite to the house in which Dr. Trugien's first cases lived.

From this time the disease continued to spread in Gosport, steadily and rapidly, in all directions. By the 1st of August it had reached the house of Capt. Barron, at the Navy Yard, about 500 to 600 yards southwest from the ship; and at the same time it appeared in the southern part of Portsmouth, about as far from the ship yard to the north.

During this time, and up to the middle of July, Norfolk, on the opposite shore of the river, continued remarkably healthy. The first knowledge that we had of the existence of the disease among us, was from a report made to the board of health by the late Dr. Geo. L. Upshur, on the 30th of July. In this report he stated that he had had, up to that date, 16 cases of fever, all in Barry's row. The first case was that of Mrs. Cusack, who was taken sick on the 16th day of July, in the same house in which her daughter had died of the fever in 1854, under the care of Dr. Higgins. Mrs. Cusack had not been to Gosport, nor indeed out of her house for several weeks, being an invalid and unable to go out. She recovered, as did most of the earlier cases, the first death being on the 29th, the day before Dr. Upshur made his report. Before Mrs. Cusack's case, there were two deaths in Norfolk, which require some notice, as they have been supposed by some to have been from yellow fever.

An Irishman, named Montgomery, died on the 2d day of July in Barry's row, after so short an illness that a coroner's inquest was held over his body. He was a sea-faring man, of very dissipated habits. A few days before his death he had been on a frolic and drinking to great excess, and died two or three days after taking to his bed. The late Dr. Constable, who attended the inquest, afterwards remarked to a friend, that from the yellowness of the skin and some suspicious looking dark matter on the floor, he should have suspected that his death had been owing to yellow fever, if that disease had been prevailing at the time. No physician saw him during life, and we have been unable to learn anything of his symptoms.

The other case was a child, Horatio Williams, æt. seven years, son of Mrs. Phoebe Williams, corner of Main and Fayette streets. He was taken sick on the 24th or 25th of June, with sore throat and fever. Visited on the 27th by Dr. Selden. He had well marked diphtherite covering the pharynx and tonsils, with an acrid discharge from the nostrils, and some fever. The fever ceased on the 28th; the diphtherite disappeared the next day; and on the 30th he seemed perfectly well, with the exception of a slight excoriation of the nose from the acrid discharge. He had no fever, a good appetite, and was running about, apparently free from all disease. Discharged.

On the 1st July was taken, at 4 P. M. with fever, with some headache and drowsiness. The fever continued, with increasing drowsiness, until 2 A. M. of the 4th (58 hours) it ceased rather suddenly, leaving him with a cool skin, slow pulse, and very prostrate. The drowsiness, instead of abating with the decline of fever, continued to increase, until by night it amounted to stupor, from which he could not be aroused. During the day there were frequent efforts to vomit, without, however, awaking from his sleep. At 10 P. M. vomited for the first time a little dark matter, the stain of which on the sheet was seen by Dr. S. It resembled the stain of black vomit. During the night he threw up large quantities of dark, half clotted blood, (so described by Mrs. W.,) but which unfortunately was not preserved. Died, without delirium or convulsions, at 5 A. M. of the 5th. The body, examined by Dr. S.

at 8, presented no yellowness of skin; and continued perfectly white up to the time of his interment.

This case certainly presented some very suspicious symptoms; yet, if it had occurred at any other time, it would probably have been considered as one of those unaccountable cases of blood poisoning, which are occasionally met with in all climates and at all seasons. Could there have been absorption of some acrid matter from the posterior nares, the seat of the diphtherite? An additional reason for thinking that this was not a case of yellow fever, is, that the child had a mild attack of the fever in 1852. But if it were yellow fever, it could hardly have been from any local cause—1st, because the neighborhood is remarkably clean, well drained and healthy; 2dly, because there was no other case of fever in that neighborhood until the 10th or 15th of August, five or six weeks after the child's death—and it is difficult to imagine that a poison arising from local causes could have been so limited in amount as to affect only one person and no other for six weeks afterwards. The Ben Franklin in quarantine lay about one mile from Mrs. W.'s house, and twelve days before the child was taken with the fatal fever, and six before he was attacked with the diphtherite, passed on her way to Gosport within one-third of a mile from the house. Could a sufficient dose of yellow fever malaria have been blown ashore from her to affect this child? Perhaps future observations of similar cases may throw some light upon this.

We still think that the cases in Barry's row, beginning with Mrs. Cusack's on the 16th July, were the first cases of fever in Norfolk. There was a constant and daily succession of cases from the first; and from this centre the disease spread in all directions. Barry's row consisted of a half a dozen or more three-story brick houses on the east side of Church, between Union and Water streets, occupied almost exclusively by Irish, who lived in the crowded and dirty state so common with persons of their class. The ground upon which these buildings stood was formerly covered with water, and has been filled up within the last 12 or 15 years. The houses were badly built, and had settled a good deal, so that, after the street was paved, the basement floor was below the level of the side walk. In wet weather, the water under the floor rose up to and even above the planks, and mixing with the slops and dirt from the houses, furnished a suitable nidus for the origination or propagation of any pestilential disease. The lower end of the row is about 50 or 80 yards from the river. Page and Allen's yard lies southwest by south from it, and at the distance of 1.07 miles. It is worthy of note, that from the 19th June, the day on which the Ben Franklin arrived at Gosport, to July 15, the wind prevailed from the southwest 16 days, west 8 days, south 1 day, southeast 1 day, northwest 1 day, thus affording the fairest chance of the fever being blown from Gosport, if it be susceptible of being transported so far by the wind. At the time of the outbreak of the fever, it was attributed by public rumor, to the arrival of a number of Irish families from Gosport, who, panic stricken by the rapid spread and mortality of the pestilence in their own town, fled to their friends and countrymen in Barry's row, bringing with them their luggage and bedding. Although this may afford a very satisfactory explanation of the transfer of the disease to Norfolk, yet, after a diligent and protracted investigation of this point, we have been unable to obtain any evidence of the fact. On the contrary, we are satisfied, by the assurance of persons living in the row at the time, that no one moved over from Gosport until many days after the disease had already existed in the row, the first arrival being on the 23rd, 7 days after Mrs. Cusack was taken. We are also assured that none among the early cases, were persons who had been to Gosport.

While making these statements, and in order to omit no fact which may tend to throw light upon the origin of the fever in Norfolk, it seems necessary that the following particulars should be here mentioned. During the whole period when the Ben Franklin was lying at Gosport, a steam ferry boat (used as a conveyance for workmen belonging to the navy yard) continued to make two trips daily between the Seaboard and Roanoke rail road depot in Norfolk, and a wharf within the vicinity of 25 yards distance from the infected vessel, Franklin. Passing out of dock, where some 20 minutes' detention often occurred, the ferry boat crossed the river, and immediately discharged the workmen at their landing in Norfolk. This landing is situated about 150 yards from the centre of Barry's row, the street along which is itself a direct and common thoroughfare for passengers by the rail road ferry. It thus appears plain, that the ordinary modes of human intercourse between the neighbourhood of the primary seat of the yellow fever at Gosport and its subsequent place of invasion in Norfolk, were maintained without interruption for a length of time previous to the appearance of the disease in Barry's row.

As soon as the disease was found to be in Barry's row, the board of health barricaded the streets leading to it, and forbade all intercourse; and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, removed all the inhabitants of the row, both sick and well, to temporary sheds erected beyond the limits of the city. A few days afterwards, viz: on the 9th of August, the entire block was burnt to the ground. Many persons were now flattered with the hope that the sick being removed and the focus of infection destroyed by fire, the disease would cease. A few days sufficed to show how delusive was this expectation. New cases immediately appeared in the same vicinity, and the pestilence advanced steadily in all directions; nor did it cease until it swept over the entire city. Its general progress was very steady and uniform. The epidemic wave, extending in a circle as the ripple from a stone thrown into the water, day by day invaded house after house, and street after street. To this uniformity of its advance there were a few exceptions, where the poisoned air seemed to shoot out from the general line of march, and overleaping the intermediate space, would infect some particular spot several days before the intervening streets showed any cases. Thus several persons sickened in Queen street about the 10th of August, when the main body of the epidemic had scarcely passed Main street. Yet, on the whole its progress was very regular and uniform, being at the rate of 40 yards a day, or a mile in 5 or 6 weeks. Nor did the local conditions, which in ordinary seasons promote health or excite disease, seem to make any difference in the spread or malignancy of this epidemic. Those parts of the city which have always been regarded as the most healthy, and are occupied by the wealthier classes, suffered equally with the crowded, dirty, ill ventilated habitations of the poor. No where was the mortality greater than on Smith's point, which is sparsely peopled, and is as dry, clean and well ventilated as a country village or a gentleman's park. In this respect there was a striking difference between the fever of 1855 and all previous epidemics. In 1821, 1826, 1852, and we believe in the earlier epidemics also, the disease was very limited in extent, not passing to the north of Main street, which is only 2 or 3 hundred yards from the river. But in this memorable year, the disease kept its course steadily onward over the whole city, and even passed in some directions beyond the city limits, some distance into the country.

The disease seemed to extend more readily along the water, where there was nothing to obstruct its progress. The crew of the United States ship *Pennsylvania*, lying near to Gosport, after some cases of fever had appeared on board, were transferred to the *Saint Lawrence*, and dropped down to the bight of Craney Island, about 2 or 3 miles below Norfolk. Here new cases continued to occur for some days. After which, there was a complete cessation of the disease on board, no new cases appearing for 12 or 15 days.

When the disease in Norfolk had approached the north-west limits of the town, after the prevalence of the wind from the direction of Norfolk, several new cases occurred, and curiously enough, among those who slept in the uncovered ports looking towards the city. This continued to be the case until near the close of the epidemic.

These interesting facts were furnished by Dr. Horwitz, U. S. Navy, who was the medical officer on board.

Some cases also, it is alleged, occurred on Craney Island, nearly four miles below the nearest part of Norfolk. A solitary case occurred at Old Point, 12 miles distant from Norfolk. Of its character there can be no doubt. The lady, Miss Taney, was seen by Dr. Jarvis, U. S. Army, by Dr. Semple of Hampton, and Dr. St. Julien Ravenel of Charleston, who were all satisfied that it was an unmistakable case of yellow fever. She was taken sick on the 25th day of September, and died on the 30th with jaundice and coffee ground vomiting. But how can it be accounted for? Miss T. occupied a cottage near the beach, remote from all causes of a local character that could engender malaria of any kind. She had not been off the Point since the commencement of the epidemic in Norfolk, and had carefully avoided communication with persons coming from Norfolk or Portsmouth to the Point. A rigid quarantine had been kept up since the beginning of August, so that no vessel or boat came to Old Point from Norfolk. Could the poison have been blown from Norfolk, or floated down with the tide 12 miles, or was it a spontaneous case, originating where it is impossible to imagine a local cause? In the present state of our knowledge on the subject of yellow fever, it is not possible to solve this question. Perhaps it may be explained at a future day. The day after the death of Miss Taney, the weather became so cold as to render fires necessary. It was said that there was a slight frost in the neighborhood; but this is doubtful. The cold weather probably accounts for there being no other case at the Point.

The epidemic in Norfolk reached its acme about the last of August and continued without abatement until the middle of September. After this it gradually declined, probably from want of subjects, and was finally arrested by frost and ice on the 26th day of October. After which no new case occurred among the returning fugitives.

It does not fall within the plan of this report to give the melancholy history of the ravages of the disease, nor to enter into a detail of its symptoms and treatment. It did not differ materially from the fever seen by us in 1852, and those described by our predecessors in previous epidemics, from 1795 to 1826, except in its greater malignancy and wider diffusion. In its symptoms it was much the same as all the great epidemics that have occurred either here or elsewhere; perhaps only suppression of urine was more common than had been previously observed.

We have no means of ascertaining correctly the number of cases. There were probably from 8 to 10,000; that is to say, nearly the whole population that remained in the city. Very few indeed escaped an attack, with the exception of those who had the disease before, either here or elsewhere. Of all those who had the disease in 1852, however slightly, we have not heard of a single one who was sick in 1855. Most of those who had the fever in 1821 or 1826, escaped. Others had it mildly. We have heard of but two deaths of persons who had had the fever before, viz: Dr. Sylvester, who thought he had had it when a student in 1821 in this town, and Mr. Ignatius Higgins, who believed he had had an attack in New Orleans some 15 or 16 years before. The blacks seemed equally as susceptible as the whites, scarcely any escaping an attack; but they bore the disease much better. Very few indeed of the pure blacks died—while the mulattoes suffered almost as much as the whites. The same susceptibility of the blacks to the yellow fever has been noticed in all former epidemics in this place.

The number of deaths was about 2,000, or one-fourth of the entire population remaining in the city. When we consider that half of this population was black, among whom there were few deaths, it seems probable that more than one-third of all the whites attacked, died.

In no case that we have known or heard of, was there the least reason to suspect that the disease was contagious. Many hundreds of our people, flying from the pestilence, sickened and died, in the neighboring counties and cities, in hotels and private houses, in infirmaries and hospitals, under all possible varieties of place and circumstance, and yet we have not heard of a single instance in which it was even alleged that the disease was communicated to the attendants or friends.*

We have now given all the facts within our knowledge, which can serve to elucidate "the cause and origin of the yellow fever of 1855;" which was the question proposed to the committee by the councils. From these it will appear:

1. That the climate and situation of Norfolk cannot be very favorable to the development of yellow fever, in as much as, during a space of fifty years, viz: from 1805 to 1855, the disease appeared among us as an epidemic but three times, viz: in 1821, 1826 and 1852.

2. That the year 1855, previously to the outbreak of the fever, was not remarkable either for heat or moisture. The temperature of the winter and spring, except April, was below the average of 30 years. That of June was about the average, but was exceeded in heat by 15 Junes out of 30. That "the heavy rains of April and May, followed by a long drought," suggested in the Portsmouth report as the cause of the fever, did not exist. On the contrary, April and May were unusually dry, and June very wet.

3. That the city, if not in as good sanitary condition as could have been desired, was probably in as good order as most towns of the same size, and certainly as clean as it had been for the last 29 years, during which we had the fever but once. There had been no recent filling up, and no excavations for gas or water pipes, &c. During the progress of the epidemic, the cleanest, driest and best ventilated places enjoyed no greater exemption than the dirtiest and most crowded; which would not have been the case, if the disease were owing to the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

4. That during the first six months of the year the health of the town was very satisfactory. It was not merely as good as in preceding years, but we think better. In June and July there was much less dysentery, the most common disease of the season that we ordinarily meet with.

* My own personal observation, which is on record in the Charleston Medical Journal, is not in accordance with this opinion, having seen reason to believe in a contagious property exhibited by the epidemic yellow fever which prevailed here in 1855. (See the remarks in May No. of the above Journal 1856.)

A. B. WILLIMAN.

5. That in all previous epidemics the disease began in Norfolk, and only extended, after the lapse of many weeks, to Portsmouth and Gosport, where it prevailed to a much more limited extent than in Norfolk. This circumstance was probably owing to the fact, that all vessels from the West Indies come to Norfolk, and none to Portsmouth, which has had little or no commerce.

6. That in two of the three epidemics which have occurred in the last half century, viz: those of 1821 and 1852, the disease has been traced with great probability if not certainty, to vessels arriving from West India ports with fever on board. That of 1826, of which unfortunately we have no recorded history, was attributed by popular opinion to a similar source.

7. That the fever of 1855 began in Gosport, the first cases being on the 30th of June, in a house adjoining Page & Allen's ship yard, in a locality where there are no unusual elements of disease. The surface of the yard, it is true, was covered with chips, as is the case with all ships yard; but after a careful and minute personal examination of the premises, we have been unable to discover any obvious or probable cause of disease. The dock, which has been pointed out as the "*fons et origo mali*," the very focus from which the poison emanated, though partially filled with mud and logs of timber, is covered by salt water at high tide, and in our opinion is altogether inadequate to the production of disease of any kind. The marshes around Gosport, and which are not in the immediate vicinity of Page & Allen's yard, are in much the same condition as they have always been—very unsightly when the tide is out, and giving rise, where partially obstructed, to intermittent and remittent fevers; but as they have never caused yellow fever before in the last 50 or 100 years, we are at loss to understand how they could suddenly have acquired this new potency in 1855.

8. That on the 19th of June, eleven days before the first cases of fever were seen in Gosport, (it is worthy of note that this was about the time that has frequently been observed to intervene between the arrival of an infected vessel and the first cases of fever ashore,) the steamer Ben Franklin, from Saint Thomas, came up to Gosport, and was laid along side the wharf at Page & Allen's yard, at the distance of not more than 100 yards from the house in which the first cases occurred. That this ship had lain a long time in the harbor of Saint Thomas, where the fever was very prevalent. That she had probably lost several of her crew while there, and had certainly lost two men by fever on the voyage to this port. That, when after remaining 13 days in quarantine, she came up to Gosport, there was a severe and fatal case of fever (Palmer's) concealed on board of her. That while she lay at the yard three other cases occurred among those employed on board of her, viz: Court-right on the 30th of June, Jones on the same day or 3d of July, and Carter on 5th of July. That cases continued to break out on board of her after she was sent back to quarantine, not only among her crew, but in two negroes who spent a night on board of her—thus showing that the vessel was infected.

9. That the fever began in Norfolk in Barry's row, on the 16th of July, just 17 days after its commencement in Gosport, 28 days after the Ben Franklin arrived at Page & Allen's yard, and 40 days after her arrival at quarantine. Barry's row is situated northeast by north from Page & Allen's yard, and is 1.07 miles distant from it, with only water intervening. That from the time of the arrival of the Ben Franklin at Gosport to the outbreak of the fever in Barry's row, the wind prevailed almost constantly from the southwest. We have no evidence that the disease was conveyed to Norfolk in the baggage of fugitives from Gosport, as was currently reported at the time; but we incline to the opinion that the material cause of the disease was transported by the wind directly from Gosport or the Ben Franklin, and found a suitable nidus for its further development in the low, dirty habitations of Barry's row. That neither was the distance (1.07 miles) too great, nor the time (28 days) too short for this occurrence. In this opinion we have been strengthened by the fact that the next year (1856) the yellow fever was thus communicated from vessels at quarantine to the Long Island shore in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton, where, when once planted, it continued to spread until frost.

10. That the disease did not break out simultaneously in all parts of the city, as it would have done, if produced by a combination of terrene and meteorological causes, nor was it scattered about as if by accident, as is the case with diseases propagated by contagion; but starting from a central point, it advanced steadily and regularly in all directions, until arrested by frost—there being an interval of two months between its commencement in Barry's row and its appearance on the Princess Anne road, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and more than three months from the first case

in Gosport to the occurrence of the disease in the extreme limits of Norfolk. A similar mode of extension has never been observed in regard to remittent and intermittent fever, which are admitted to depend upon local and atmospheric causes.

11. The yellow fever north of the Gulf of Mexico is well known to be a disease of seaport towns only—never appearing in inland towns, unless previously existing in neighboring seaports. When it occurs in seaports, it very generally begins on the wharves in the neighborhood of shipping. We know of no causes, either local or meteorological, which are peculiar to seaport towns and the commercial parts of those seaports, and which are not equally found in inland towns, except the presence of ships from foreign ports. Accordingly, the common sense of the people, regardless of professional dogmas and theories, has always ascribed the origin of the disease to importation in ships.

12. The fever in 1855 did not appear, in any case that came under our observation, to be communicated by contagion. Indeed, the great number of instances in which persons from Norfolk died with yellow fever in other places, without communicating the disease, proves, as far as negative testimony can prove any thing, that the disease is, decidedly, not contagious.

Finally. After a careful consideration of the foregoing facts, we are unanimously of the opinion that the yellow fever of 1855 was introduced by the steamer Ben Franklin from Saint Thomas, and that there is no reason to suppose that we should have been visited by the epidemic but for the arrival in our harbor of this or some other vessel with the fever on board.

In the present state of science, it is not possible to determine what is the material cause of yellow fever, in as much as it is not tangible, and cannot be subjected to examination and analysis. It is only by a careful process of induction from all the known facts in relation to the disease, that we can hope to arrive at a correct theory of its origin and propagation. The hypothesis, which best explains most of the known phenomena of the disease, is that its material cause is some organic matter endowed with the property of rapid reproduction, either in a soil or atmosphere congenial to it, but not capable of being reproduced in the human body. That this matter, whether of animalcular or vegetable character, is a production of tropical regions, and is only spread in temperate climates, when introduced into them by ships.

As a necessary consequence of our opinions, we would advise the councils that, while they should pay the strictest attention to sanitary regulations, such as cleaning, draining, &c., with a view to diminish if possible the spread and malignancy of the disease in case it should unfortunately be introduced, yet our chief reliance for escape from yellow fever for the future must be in a rigid quarantine, at a safe distance, of all vessels arriving from suspected ports.

Which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SELDEN, M. D., ROBT. B. TUNSTALL, M. D., WM. J. MOORE, M. D., S. D. CAMPBELL, M. D., ROBT. H. GORDON, M. D.

The foregoing report contains twelve propositions, beginning at p. 110, in the form of final conclusion to the previous written matter. As a member of the committee about to sign these propositions, I take this method of making the following remarks, in order to define correctly my own personal opinion:

The 9th paragraph (p. 111,) asserts a belief that the yellow fever poison was wafted by the wind from Gosport, and found a suitable nidus for its further development in the low and dirty habitations of Barry's row, Norfolk. I do not incline to this opinion, but think it more likely that either the ferry steamer (plying twice daily between the original seat of disease at Gosport and the vicinity of Barry's row) or the workmen on board of her acted as the communicating agent of the disease.

My knowledge of the fever at Fort Hamilton in 1856 does not allow me to speak at all.

The 12th clause has another mention about contagion. I remark, as in a former place, that my observation favored an affirmative opinion for it. Again, I think that the cause of yellow fever is some minute material germ, capable of reproducing itself when given off from the human body suffering under this disease.

If hazarding any advice in addition to that given in the report, it would be plainly this—to remove all persons sick of yellow fever as far as possible from a crowded city population, and especially from that of the laboring Irish, who now abound in Norfolk.

A. B. WILLIMAN, M. D.

A list of Orphans taken in charge by our Association, during the fever of 1855.

*Julia Christopher,
 Mary Bruce,
 Lizzie Custis,
 †Lucy Hastings,
 Alexina Dixon,
 Maggie Dixon,
 Lizzie McCoy,
 Delia McCoy,
 Mary E. McCoy,
 Susan McCoy,
 †Mary E. Whitehurst,
 †Julia Whitehurst,
 Nellie Whitehurst,
 Sarah King,
 Selina Dooley,
 †Lizzie Dooley,
 Sarah Mercer,
 †Mary E. Snider,
 Maggie Brown,
 Maggie Haywood,
 Mary E. Hill,
 †Sophy Hill,
 †Mary A. Williams,
 †Ellenora Inge,
 Columbia Hozier,
 †Maggie White,
 †Mary Lewis,
 Sarah J. Hathaway,
 Mary J. Hathaway,
 †Celeste Cherry,
 †Maria Williams,
 Lorei Broughton,
 †Sallie Grey,
 Willie Hastings,
 *Alphonso Felix,

Doncetso Felix,
 Charles Corbet,
 George Bruce,
 Benjamin Bruce,
 Ezekiel Hosier,
 William McClelan,
 Thomas Beverage,
 Willie Beverage,
 †Mitchell Footell,
 Thomas Garrett,
 Billie Howard,
 †Austin Dooley,
 Francis Mercer,
 Robert House,
 Henry Etherage,
 Billie Etherage,
 †Henry Shields,
 †Nathaniel Lewis,
 †Patrick White,
 †James Snyder,
 †Frank Snyder,
 Thomas Staylor,
 Alonzo Staylor,
 Luther Inge,
 †C. C. Hammilton,
 William King,
 David Hathaway,
 Thomas D.
 John Lawrence,
 Charlie Lawrence,
 Willis Mooney,
 Henry Brown,
 Alexander Watt,
 *William Christopher.

No. of orphans in the Howard Asylum, Sept. 4th, 1857, Girls, 19, Boys, 26, Total, 45. [Signed.] M. A. WHITE, Matron.

* These have been taken by persons in Norfolk, to learn trades, one that of dress-maker, the other that of sailmaker.

† These have (several of them) been taken by the relatives of their deceased parents, but most of them have been adopted by gentlemen and ladies living here, and in other parts of the Union.

‡ These have died.

REPORT

OF THE

Howard Association of Norfolk, Va.,

TO ALL

CONTRIBUTORS WHO GAVE THEIR VALUABLE AID

IN BEHALF OF THE

SUFFERERS FROM EPIDEMIC YELLOW FEVER

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1855.

PHILADELPHIA :

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1857.

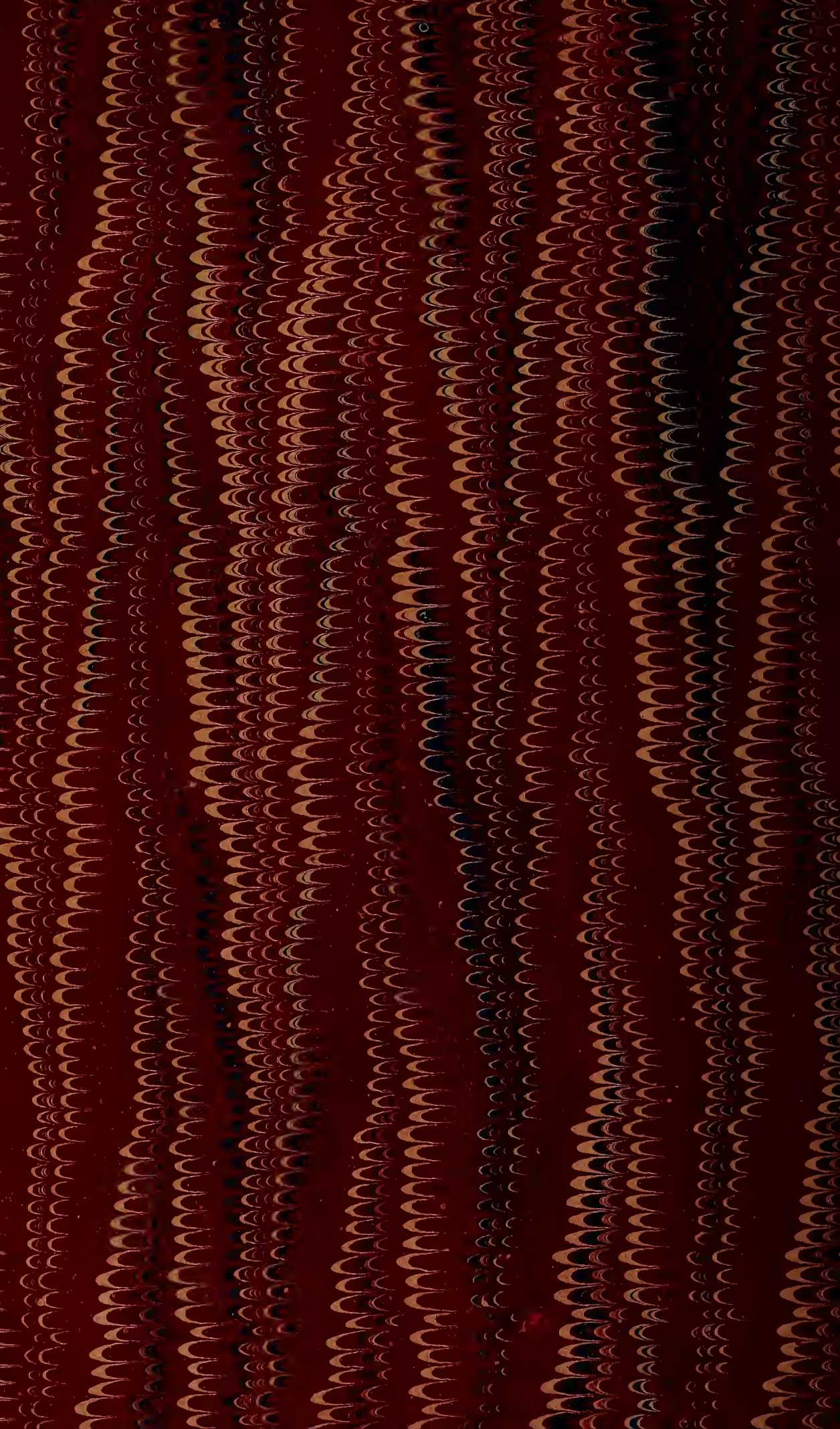


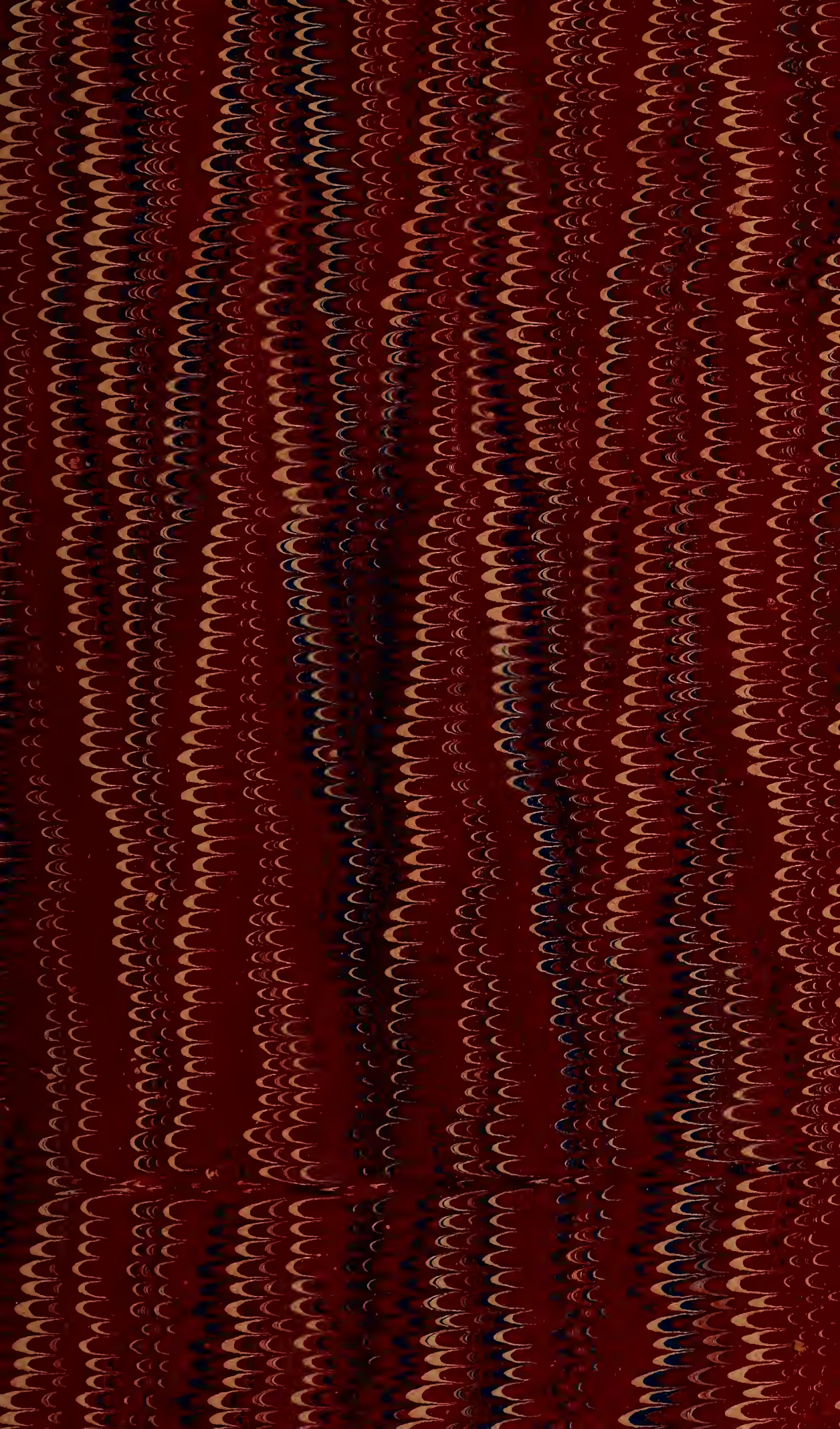






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